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at St. Paul, Minn., September 1 to 5, 1896.

# The Northwest

SEPTEMBER, 1896. VOL. XIV. NO. 9.



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In this issue : { What to See in St. Paul.  
A Camp Party.  
Taps - Lights Out.

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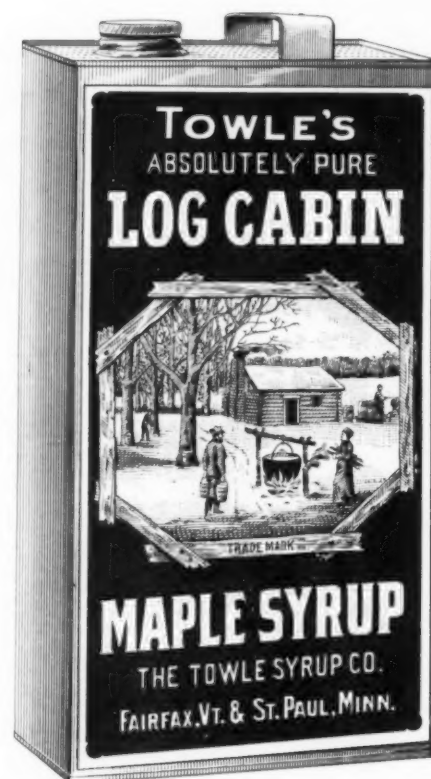
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# THE NORTHWEST

Illustrated Monthly Magazine

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VOL. XIV.—No. 9

ST. PAUL, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

TERMS: 20 CENTS PER COPY.  
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## WHAT TO SEE IN ST. PAUL.

### The Various Sights and Attractions of Minnesota's Capital City.

We shall have more than a hundred thousand visitors in St. Paul, during the first week in September, coming from all sections of the country to take part in the great annual National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, or to witness as spectators this general muster of the surviving heroes who fought to preserve the Union of these States. THE NORTHWEST MAGAZINE proposes to tell these visitors what is worth seeing in and around the Sainly City, and to act as "guide, companion, counselor and friend" in their peregrinations.

We are rather proud of this city of ours. You will acknowledge that it is remarkably picturesque—climbing the hills, as it does, on both sides of the Mississippi and spreading out over the natural benches that form a vast amphitheater. You will note, too, that it looks thrifty and substantial—that there is nothing crude about it. It does not appear to have been built in a hurry. It has, in fact, quite a respectable age for a Western city. It has already passed its half-century mark, and is only about ten years younger than Chicago. We date its birth from 1841, when the good missionary priest, Father Galtier, built a log chapel

at the foot of what is now Jackson Street and summoned a few Indians and frontiersmen to prayer. He called the rude cabin the chapel of St. Paul. Soon after, a trader named Jackson established a store hard by the church, and it was thus that the town began. We shall not weary you with the story of its growth, further than to give these figures of population from census reports:

1850.....	850
1860.....	10,600
1870.....	20,300
1880.....	41,408
1890.....	133,156
1905.....	140,292

#### ARRIVING IN ST. PAUL.

You will, no doubt, arrive at the Union Depot. There is one other railway station in the city, but nearly all the train movement comes and goes from the big depot at the foot of Sibley Street, from which 172 regular passenger trains arrive and depart every twenty-four hours. This is one of the greatest center and distributing points of travel in the country. The railroads from the East, South and Southwest end here, and other roads radiate to the North, Northwest and West. The station may

not compare with the superb new station in St. Louis, but it makes a pretty good showing when the comparison is made with the Chicago stations. It is roomy and comfortable. You can rest in spacious waiting-rooms, and you can get a good meal if you are hungry.

#### THE HOTELS.

After the station, the hotels will interest you first. St. Paul is well equipped with inns of all grades. The big, first-class down-town house is the Ryan, in the heart of the shopping district. Up on St. Anthony Hill, in the choicest residence quarter, is the towering Aberdeen, which is elegant and fashionable. The Merchants, near the Union Depot, is the historic rallying place of politicians and men of business. The Windsor, near the post-office, is a favorite with families and is much liked by newspaper men. The Metropolitan faces on Rice Park and is also an excellent family hotel. There are a score of minor houses which we need not mention, for we are not making a directory.

#### IN THE JOBBING DISTRICT.

If you are a merchant, a walk through the jobbing district of the city will be sure to fa-

terest you—along Third, Fourth, Sibley, Jackson and Wacouta streets. Here are the big wholesale houses, whose trade reaches away to the Rocky Mountains and on beyond to the Pacific Coast. The jobbing trade is the vital heart of the city's strength and prosperity, and our jobbers are in the front rank of enterprise and financial strength. Wholesale trade was the primary cause of the upbuilding of a city here at the head of navigation on the "Father of Waters." Other things have been added to it, in the course of time; but it was the fact that goods could be brought up the river on steamboats and advantageously distributed along the whole Northwestern frontier, in the days before railroads, that started a city at this particular point. The railroads, when they came, greatly accelerated the trade movement.

Go into our big dry goods houses, our grocery houses, our drug houses, our boot and shoe concerns, our fur houses, our clothing establishments. The merchants will be glad to see you. They are royal good fellows—broad-minded, enterprising, and public-spirited. Walk up Third Street among the commission houses, where hundreds of car-loads of fruit are received and distributed. Trade makes a city, and trade goes on here on a large scale and embraces all the articles of human need and luxury.

#### THE RETAIL TRADE DISTRICT.

Sixth Street, Seventh Street, Wabasha Street, Robert Street and Jackson Street are the special thoroughfares for general shopping. You will find big department stores which carry a bewildering variety of articles, all classified in groups, and which are really an assembly of stores under one roof and one management. You will find, too, high-class stores devoted to dry goods and kindred wares; to men's furnishings; to shoes; to hardware; to furniture, and to drugs, jewelry, art wares, sporting goods, etc. Prices are as cheap as in Chicago, and the stocks are large and elegant. There is no better place to buy. While you are sight-seeing, you might as well purchase your fall and winter supplies. The principal stores have cozy parlors for ladies, where they can rest, write letters, read, and arrange their toilets. This is worth remembering—for the comfort of your wives, daughters and sweethearts when they get weary of seeing the parades and other sights of the grand encampment.

#### THE CITY PARKS.

In and about St. Paul are forty-seven parks—some of them large, some small; some of them beautiful as Eden, some in an embryo state and awaiting development. The principal one



#### IN AND ABOUT ST. PAUL.

1. In the railway yards. 2. The Aberdeen, one of the city's finest hotels. 3. View of the West Side, across the Mississippi. 4. A glimpse of Summit Avenue, one of St. Paul's handsomest residence districts. 5. A view from cable cars on Selby Avenue hill.

is Como Park, which includes Como Lake. You will want to see it. Como was beautiful when it fell from the hand of nature; and the hand of man has enhanced its loveliness. St. Paul is proud of this park. It is a fair rival of any spot in the universe—bar none.

Como Park has an area of 396 acres. Through and around this large tract are fourteen miles of driveway and twenty-two miles of well-kept walks. The lake has an area of 142 acres. It is not a miniature lake, like those in Chicago's parks, but a lake in reality. Upon its crystal bosom float numberless boats. The contour of the lake affords infinite variety to the landscape as well as to the pleasures of navigation. There are deeps and there are shallows. There are broad expanses of water and there are sinuous necks and creeks, pond-lily bayous, wooded islets, pretty canals, arching bridges, and scores of shady coves where you may be rocked by the gentle wavelets into a day-dream of Elysium.

This inviting retreat is about three miles from the city hall and is reached by the Como electric cars. It is wide open to all alike, but old soldiers will find a special welcome awaiting them. There are flowers for the veterans—flowers and badges and flags; cannon and breastworks, too, all made of plants, grasses and blossoms.

Rice Park, Central Park, Summit Park, and Irving Park, are nearer the business heart of the city. They are small, but pretty. You can find them easily; and, when found, you will sink to rest on cozy settees and be grateful for the shade and flowers and fountains about you. If strains of music salute your ears, so much the better—for St. Paul wishes to regale you with the best she has.

#### VIEWS OF THE CITY.

After visiting the parks, there will very naturally be a desire to know more of the city itself; and the best way to know a city well, is to look down upon it from some high point of view. St. Paul is especially a city of beautiful views. The many hills which form the rim of the amphitheater within which the city lies, afford superb outlooks. Perhaps the best point from which to survey the whole scene of urban life and activities, is the Indian Mounds on Dayton's Bluff. Take a Maria Avenue car on Seventh Street, and you will reach the mounds in fifteen minutes. No matter how much you may have traveled in America or in Europe, you will admit that the prospect spread before your eyes is wonderfully beautiful and interesting. You see, right at your feet, the river, the great railway yards, the bridges,



the business district with its tall buildings, and the terraces covered with handsome houses that look out through masses of foliage—the green fields and woods forming a frame to the picture. In the other direction you look over the valley of the Mississippi for twenty miles as far as the town of Hastings. These mounds were the burial places of some forgotten race. They are historic, and well worth visiting.

Another superb outlook is that from Merriam Hill, which you reach by a short walk from the Rice Street or University Avenue cars, running past the Ryan Hotel. Here you have the busy heart of St. Paul close at hand. The large mansion, half-destroyed by fire, belongs to ex-Governor Merriam, and the stately chateau of brown stone, next to it, was the home of his father, the late Colonel Merriam. This house is surpassed in cost and size only by the residence of J. J. Hill, on Summit Avenue. There is still another notable outlook from a little park on Summit Avenue. Here the windings of the river can be traced as far up as Fort Snelling, and the tower of the old church at Mendota—the original settlement in this region, can be seen distinctly. Other views worth the trouble of seeking are those from the bluffs on the west side of the river, and one of the finest views of all can be enjoyed from the High Bridge—itself an object of interest.

#### THE BEST RESIDENCE DISTRICT.

This is the St. Anthony Hill region, and it can be reached by the cable cars on Fourth Street. A carriage drive along Summit Avenue as far out as the end of the street on the bold banks of the Mississippi, can be highly recommended; but, if the visitor is not afraid of a little walking, the most attractive parts of the famous avenue can be seen in a walk of a half a mile from the point where the cable crosses the avenue. There is no street in the West that can quite compare in beauty with this. The avenue is lined with stately houses of various styles of architecture, each standing in the midst of well-kept grounds. Between the houses on the river side there are glimpses of the lower town, the stream, and the distant hills in West St. Paul. Much the finest house on the avenue is the great mansion of the famous railroad president, James J. Hill. There is no private house in Chicago that at all compares with this, either for size, cost, or for the beauty of its furnishings and art decorations. In a wing, built for this purpose, Mr. Hill has the best



ST. PAUL.—IN THE HEART OF THE RETAIL DISTRICT ON ROBERT STREET.

gallery of paintings to be found in the West—a collection only equaled by one or two in the East. This collection has cost its owner about half a million. It contains pictures by nearly every great master of modern European art.

Other streets on the hill that are worth seeing are the avenues running parallel to Summit—Portland, Holly, Ashland, Laurel, Dayton, and Marshall.

#### INTERESTING PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Our State Capitol is not much to brag of, but we are building a new capitol that will worthily represent, in architectural grandeur and solidity, this great North Star State. Of this new building there is as yet nothing to see but excavations and foundation walls. It is at the

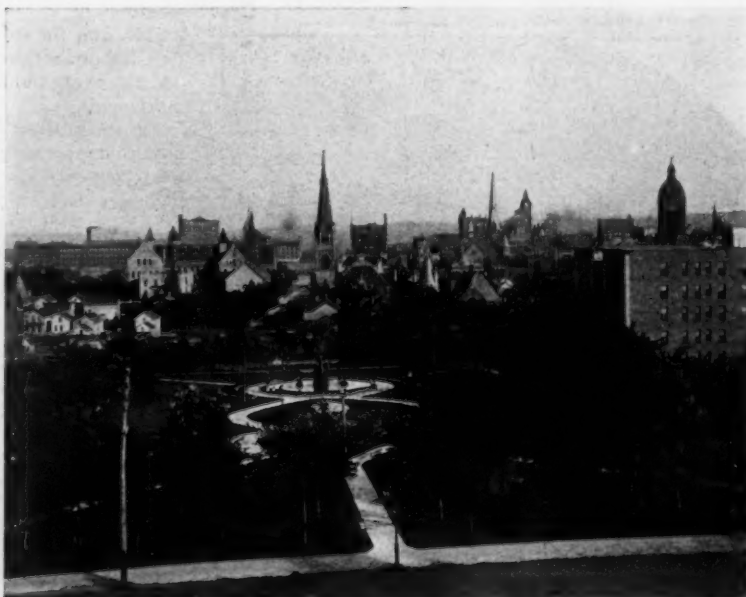
head of Wabasha Street, and numerous car lines run past it. In the old capitol, also on Wabasha and in the edge of the business district, the war flags of the Minnesota regiments will interest all old soldiers. Minnesota was a new frontier State, when the Civil War broke out, and had the savage Indian to cope with at home; but she sent a number of gallant regiments to Southern battlefields, and she cherishes the memories of their brave deeds. Their standards, torn by shot and shell, are religiously preserved in the rotunda of the capitol building. Another war reminder in this building is a good oil painting of General Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," which hangs in the Hall of Representatives.

In the basement of this building are located temporarily, until larger quarters are ready in the new capitol, the very interesting collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. These collections are particularly rich in relics of Indian warfare and mementoes of early pioneer days. They include a good library, that is particularly strong in all departments of Northwestern history, biography and travels. Visitors will find the library in charge of three very obliging gentlemen, the secretary, Mr. Upham, the assistant secretary, Mr. Kingsbury, and a veteran soldier, Comrade Chaney, of Acker Post, who will be happy to see all Grand Army men.

The court-house and city hall is a handsome and substantial stone edifice, where the city government is run and the courts are held. It also contains the public library, for which we hope in time to construct a fitting building.

The Government is building a new post-office on Rice Park, and it is far enough along towards completion to form an impressive monument. The old post-office building is a relic of a time when stupid and stereotyped architectural notions controlled all Governmental buildings.

Our public schools are no doubt equal to those of any city in the country. Many of the ward schoolhouses are handsome modern structures.



ST. PAUL.—AS SEEN FROM CENTRAL PARK.

We have a great number of church edifices, the best worth seeing, perhaps, being the Presbyterian church on Cedar Street, a church on Dayton Avenue of the same denomination, and the German Catholic Church, whose two twin towers look very old-world like.

St. Paul has five colleges, all in the suburbs. The Hamline University, at Hamline, is a Methodist institution; Macalester College, in a suburb of the same name, is Presbyterian; the German Lutherans have a college at St. Paul Park, and the Catholics have two colleges and two girls' seminaries. St. Thomas College is for general education and the new St. Paul Seminary, generally called the Hill Seminary, because it was built and given to the church by J. J. Hill, is out at the end of the Grand Avenue electric line in a beautiful, wooded site on the bank of the Mississippi. The numerous buildings of this institution are exceedingly plain, but they are solid and suggest the enduring character of Mother Church. This school is mainly for the education of priests.

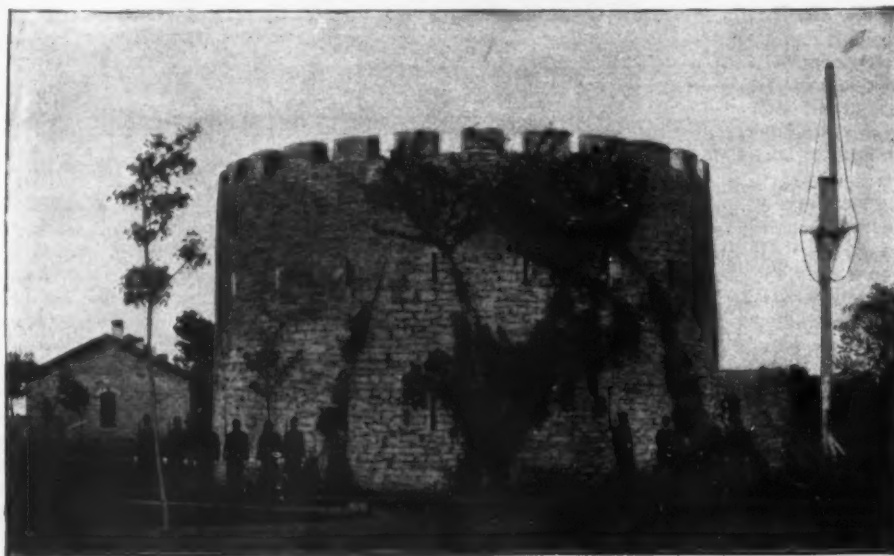
#### NOTABLE BUSINESS EDIFICES.

The New York Insurance companies, the New York Life and the Germania, have each endowed St. Paul with a tall office building of great beauty. The entrance to the New York Life Building, at the corner of Sixth and Minnesota streets, is a superb example of work in colored marbles. No royal palace in Europe can show a portal equaling this. The entrance hall and grand stairway of the Germania Insurance Building is in pure white marble and produces an effect of great elegance. The statue of Germania, on the front of this structure, is also notable as a work of art. It is of heroic size and is cast in bronze.

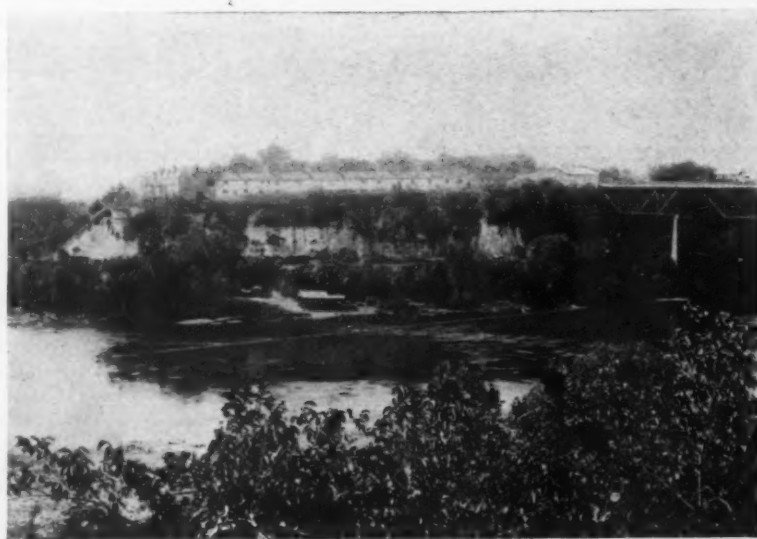
The huge, tower-like edifice of the *Pioneer Press* is one of the most conspicuous monuments in the city, and its roof is well worth visiting for the view. The editorial and type-setting departments of the paper, on the two upper floors, and the press-room in the basement, show the most modern improvements and conveniences in the art of newspaper-making. Another tall structure is the Globe building, built for that newspaper, but not at present occupied by it. The paper re-



FORT SNELLING.—OFFICERS' QUARTERS ON THE RIGHT, BARRACKS ON THE LEFT.



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OLD FORT SNELLING AT JUNCTION OF MINNESOTA AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS.

*Fort Snelling is one of the oldest and most important military posts in the United States.*

cently moved into a building called "Newspaper Row," where it shares press-room and composing-room with the *Dispatch*, to the profit of both. The Endicott Arcade, extending around the Pioneer Press Building, should be visited as an example of very handsome architectural work in marbles and stained glass. You go in on one street and come out on another, the arcade making a right-angled turn. One of the best luncheon restaurants in the city, that of the Woman's Exchange, is in the arcade.

The headquarters' buildings of the railroads are good examples of architecture carefully adapted to their special uses. The Northern Pacific, the Omaha, and the Great Northern, have buildings of this class. The St. Paul and Duluth is housed in the Pioneer Press Building, and the Chicago Great Western in the Metropolitan Opera House.

#### CLUBS AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Minnesota Club is the leading social club and occupies its own building on Cedar and Fourth streets. The Commercial Club is established in the upper story of the Germania Insurance Building. The former is purely a social institution, but the latter combines with the usual club features of a restaurant and reading and billiard rooms a number of public functions and seeks to advance the general interests of the city and State. It has a membership of one thousand. Its rooms are hospitably thrown open for meetings of committees and boards, and for the organization and promotion of a great number of public-spirited movements.

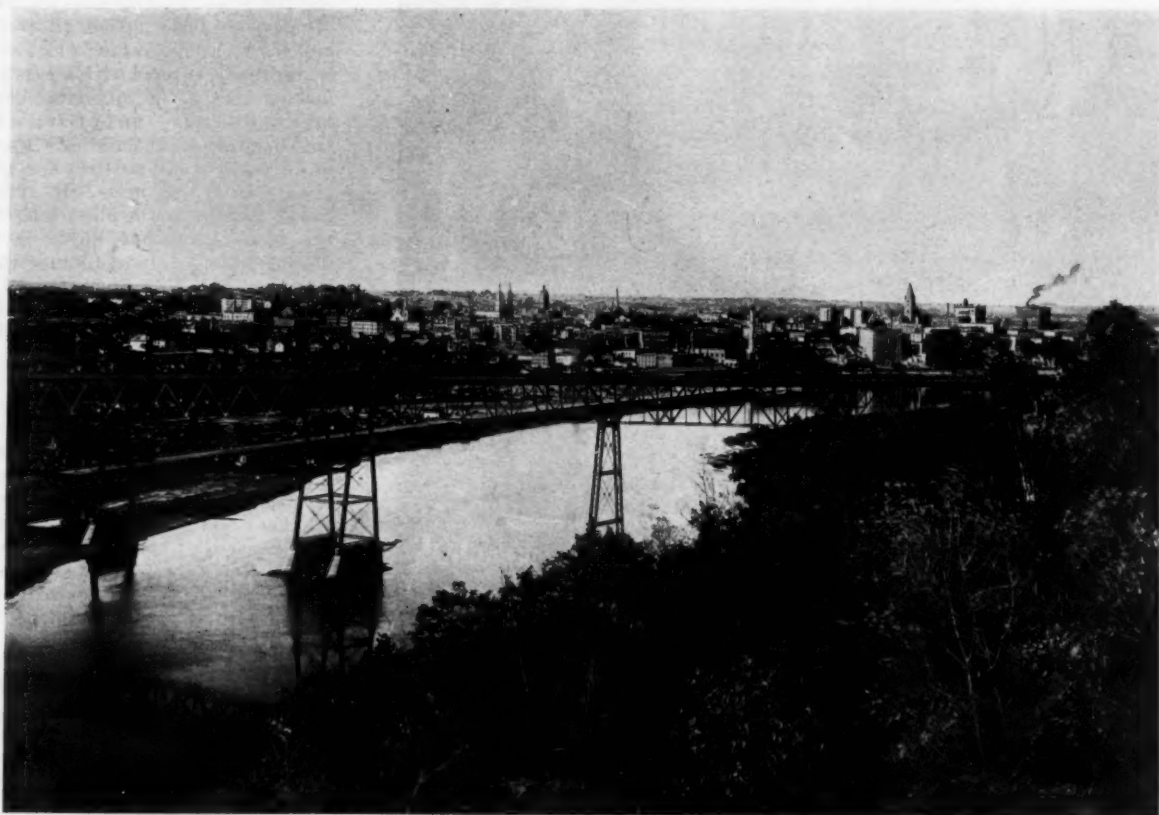
The Chamber of Commerce is the old representative business body of the city. Its members elect sixty directors annually, who hold weekly meetings and form a sort of local parliament to discuss and promote the interests of the city.

The wholesalers have a very strong organization called the Jobbers' Union, which has for its motive the growth of the city's trade. Both these bodies meet in the stone building at the corner of Third and Jackson streets.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Every old soldier will enjoy a visit to Fort Snelling—the pioneer military post in the Northwest. It was established





A VIEW OF ST. PAUL FROM THE WEST SIDE BLUFFS.



A CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S BUSINESS DISTRICT AS SEEN FROM DAYTON'S BLUFF.—UNION DEPOT YARDS IN THE FOREGROUND.



"LAUGHING WATERS"—THE FALLS OF MINNEHAHA.

just after the close of the War of 1812, and for a generation was a beacon light of civilization in the midst of the darkness of savagery. Under its protecting walls the first traders carried on their business of exchanging goods for furs. It was never attacked, for the Indians were always afraid to assail its frowning bastions. The distance from the city to the fort is about six miles, and electric cars run out to the bridge which crosses the Mississippi to the military reservation. The new barracks and officers' quarters are a good mile from the bridge, but all the historic buildings, including the old round tower, are close at hand. It is here that the Minnesota River joins the Mississippi, and just across the former stream can be seen the hamlet of Mendota, where General Sibley built the first house in Minnesota. Its massive limestone walls are still intact, and it is occupied in summer as an art school. At one time it was thought that Mendota would be the capital and chief city of Minnesota, because of its situation at the confluence of the two rivers. Fort Snelling is garrisoned by the Third Infantry, a regiment which traces its history back to the origin of the United States Government.

#### THE OLD SOLDIERS' HOME.

Minnesota cares generously for her old veterans, whom lack of means or of home ties causes to lean upon the helping hand of the commonwealth. About two miles beyond Fort Snelling, on a beautiful plateau looking out over the Mississippi, stands an institution, dedicated to these heroes, of which every patriotic Minnesotan is proud. The buildings of red brick are dignified and spacious, and the grounds are handsome and ample. The old soldier is made to feel that he is not an object of charity, but is receiving a reward for his devotion to his country which he fairly earned at the risk of his life. The home can be reached by train from St. Paul, by electric car from Minneapolis, and by small steamboats running up the Mississippi from St. Paul. All Minnesota Grand Army men who come to the encampment, should pay it a visit.

#### A TRIP TO MINNEAPOLIS.

Our visitors will want to get at least a glimpse of our sister city of Minneapolis—the other

Twin. It is ten miles in a straight line from the post-office in one city to the post-office in the other, and the journey by electric car takes about fifty-five minutes. You are at no time quite out in the open country, for the suburbs of the two places touch each other and there are intervening village-like settlements such as Merriam Park and St. Anthony Park. You cross the Mississippi on a high bridge over

foaming rapids and come at once into the business district of Minneapolis. You will want to see the huge flouring-mills which have made Minneapolis flour famous all over the world, and you will want to take a look at the Falls of St. Anthony, covered with a wooden apron and looking like a big mill-dam. For a general view of the city, go up by elevator to the top of the Guaranty Loan Building. From this point of vantage you can see the whole place, and the green country that hems it in. The new courthouse, hard by, is the finest public building in the West, surpassing anything in Chicago. The handsome Public Library should be visited, and the West Hotel should not be overlooked. It is ahead of any other hotel structure in the Northwestern States—with the possible exception of the Portland, in Portland, Oregon.

#### OUR LAKE RESORTS.

St. Paul is surrounded by a chain of beautiful, spring-fed lakes. The largest of those that are near at hand is White Bear, which is reached by a train-ride of half an hour on the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad, or by an electric car trip of about an hour from Seventh Street. The lake is about six miles across, its shore-lines are heavily wooded, and it is surrounded by cottages and hotels. On pleasant days its surface is dotted with the sails of yachts. At Wildwood, the terminus of the electric line, there is a favorite pleasure resort for rowing, steamboating, bathing, water-tobogganing and other sports. White Bear is one of the best attractions of St. Paul's environment, and no visitor should fail to see it. Many other lakes lie within an hour's drive from the city, and on each there is some sort of a pleasure resort for summer recreation. Elmo, Owasso, Bald Eagle, Gervais, Josephine, and Phalen, are the names of some of the larger lakes.

Lake Minnetonka, the most frequented sum-



VIEW OF FOURTH STREET, ST. PAUL, FROM CITY HALL ENTRANCE.



mer resort in the Northwest, is twenty miles west of St. Paul and is reached by three lines of railway. The trip leads through Minneapolis and takes about an hour's time. This lake is about twenty miles long and in form resembles a broad river. There are three large hotels upon its shores and a score of small ones, and the cottages are numbered by the hundred. At the hotels there is good company, and with music, dancing, yachting and various outdoor sports, time passes merrily.

#### EXCURSIONS.

Stillwater, on Lake St. Croix, an hour by rail from St. Paul, is well worth visiting on account of its immense lumber-making industries, its State's prison, and its picturesque situation.

A steamboat trip on the



THIRD REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY PARADING IN ST. PAUL.

the head of Lake Superior and has created the neighboring cities of Duluth and Superior. The huge elevators, the flouring-mills, the coal and ore docks, the constant coming and going of steamers, barges and whalebacks, and the long trains of cars bringing in the wheat of Minnesota and the two Dakotas, form a striking picture of business activity long to be remembered.

#### BY WAY OF A PERIOD.

While it may be taken for granted that the majority of our visitors will not care to inspect St. Paul's industrial enterprises, there are always certain ones who delight in visiting just such places. We venture the assertion that they would find much of interest in the St. Paul Union Stockyards' Company, whose plant is lo-



MINNESOTA'S NEW STATE CAPITOL, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AT ST. PAUL.

Mississippi can be highly recommended. If the visitor can devote two days to this trip, he can go down the river on one of the Diamond Joe steamers and come back by rail from Lake City, Winona or La Crosse.

A trip to the Red River Valley will give the tourist a realizing sense of the vast wheat-fields which give to that region the soubriquet of the Bread Basket of America. Three days should be given to this trip, and it should extend northward as far as Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A ride of five hours takes you to Duluth, and there you will see the enormous commercial movement in grain, coal, iron ore and lumber that centers around

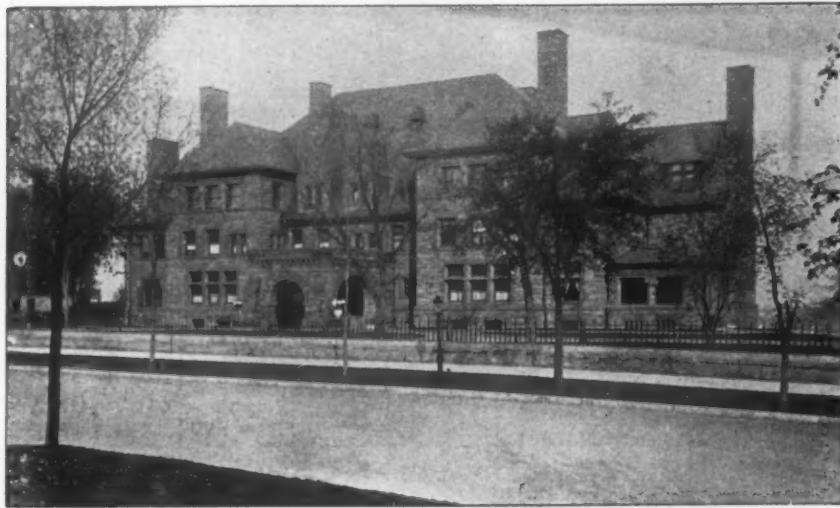


MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, SMITH PARK, IN CENTER OF WHOLESALE DISTRICT.

cated in South St. Paul. The property comprises 150 acres. The car trackage exceeds fifteen miles. The plant's daily slaughtering capacity is 5,000 hogs, 4,000 sheep, and 800 bees. Twenty thousand cars were loaded and unloaded there in 1895. Nearly 2,000,000 hogs, 700,000 head of cattle and 800,000 sheep are received at the yards annually.

The Walter A. Wood Harvester Company in North St. Paul has twelve acres of floor space under cover, 1,500 employees, and machinery which can turn out 50,000 finished harvesters per annum. We give an illustration of the works.

Another noted Northwestern plant is the Amer-



RESIDENCE OF J. J. HILL, ST. PAUL.



SEVENTH-STREET, THE GREAT RETAIL THOROUGHFARE OF ST. PAUL.



SCENE AT WILDWOOD, WHITE BEAR LAKE.

ican Hoist & Derrick Company, of this city, whence came the huge derrick for the Government Navy Yard at San Francisco, the largest and most powerful derrick in the United States.

There are many other important manufacturing establishments here, some of them doing business throughout the whole country, others having the broad Northwest for their field, but we have not space in which to mention them all. You will discover them in your wanderings about town. You will see that St. Paul is a great wholesale and manufacturing center—that its people are not without ample resources—that the city has bone and sinew, and that its future, measured by its past and present, is justified in hoping everything.

#### BEAUTIFUL WILDWOOD.

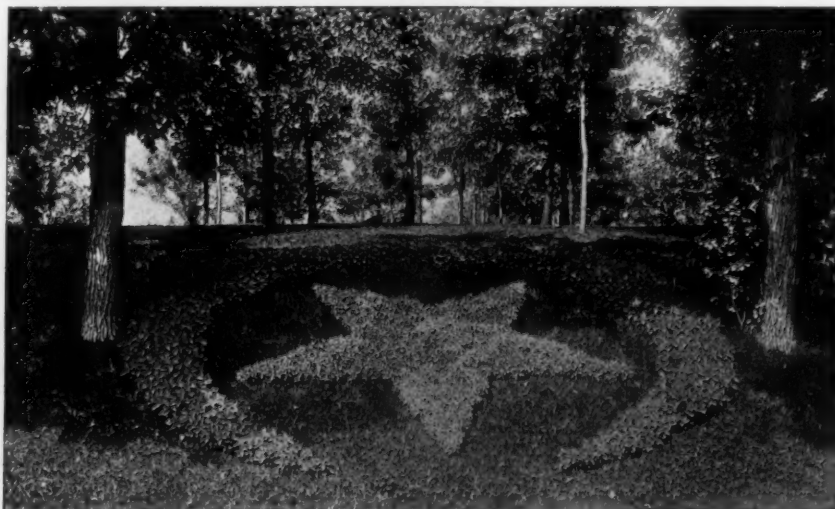
On the southwestern shore of White Bear Lake is one of the loveliest resorts in beautiful Minnesota. It is Wildwood—the objective point of thousands of city-worn mortals who seek invigorating draughts of pure air, cooling breezes, a broad view of native woodlands, and all the pleasures of boating, fishing and yachting upon the hospitable bosom of White Bear. This attractive resort is reached via the Seventh Street cars and the picturesque St. Paul and Suburban Railway Company's route. Cars leave the end of East Seventh Street every thirty minutes. From this point the trip is through a wooded and undulating country upon the cozy cars of the Suburban road. This St. Paul and Suburban line, by the way, is in new and competent hands now, as is also Wildwood, the resort. Under the careful, enterprising and liberal supervision of H. L. Davis, the superintendent, both the railway and the resort have attained great popularity.

On arriving at Wildwood you will find a spacious and elegant casino—at which excellent meals are served; a dancing-hall and well-equipped cafe; a roller skating and bicycle rink, bowling alley, roller coaster, water toboggan-slide and shooting-gallery; a "barrel of fun," water-horse, aerial slides, shuffle-board and spring-board; unequaled bathing and commodious bath-houses; baseball grounds; lunch-grounds—with free tables provided either in the open air or under shelter; scores of swell rowboats, and the prettiest little yachts, sailboats and steamers your eyes ever fell upon. The grounds are free, and all charges—when pay is asked at all, are very reasonable. Band concerts are given on every special day and on Saturdays and Sundays. If it should happen to rain, guests will find ample shelter in the large buildings.

This article would be incomplete did we not mention the bicycle path which the St. Paul and Suburban Railway Company has constructed at its own expense. The path taps the regular White Bear path at the drab school-house, and signs will tell the distance to Wildwood. The path runs easterly one and one-half miles alongside of a good country road, then northerly through woods and away from the main-traveled routes—amid huge trees, through little valleys and across-field in the most delightful fashion, some of the views afforded of the lake and country being indeed rare and beautiful.

THEY HAVE NERVE, ANYWAY.—Two Spokane ladies, mother and daughter, left that city lately on a 3,000-mile walk across the continent to the *World* office in New York City. There is money involved in the venture, and they expect to make a modest fortune. There is no time limit, but they will probably reach New York within six months and be back in Spokane about Christmas-time.





A BOUQUET OF ATTRACTIONS IN COMO PARK.—1. A Floral Fort. 2. The famous Banana Walk. 3. Looking toward the lake. 4. A bit of decorated landscape.



GERMANIA LIFE BUILDING—HOME OF THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF ST. PAUL.

#### BRIEF HISTORY OF A ST. PAUL CLUB.

If it be true that the progressiveness of a city is shown by the character of its clubs, St. Paul may be set down as one of the most advanced cities in the Union. Without considering the merits of organized bodies that are distinctly social in nature, but which are nevertheless truly representative of our city's intellectual and business life, let us make a brief pen-sketch of the one club that has, more than any other, reflected the commercial, industrial and aggressive spirit of this capital city.

December 8, 1891, witnessed the birth of "The Commercial Club of St. Paul"—the outcome of an initial meeting held at Litt's Hall on Nov. 9. The club's first officers were: President, J. J. Corcoran; first vice-president, J. F. Broderick; second vice-president, L. L. May; secretary, W. E. Secombe. At a later day E. L. Danforth became secretary. Then followed three years' of progress under the administration of President W. J. Footner, who

acted with great ability and served the club and the city with zeal that cannot be too highly commended. He retired Dec. 8, 1895, and was succeeded by E. Yannish, the present efficient incumbent. It was during ex-President Footner's administration that D. R. McGinnis became secretary. He began his energetic work Sept. 1, 1894, and he has continued it with unflagging zeal and marked ability ever since. On Aug. 20, having other business connections in view, he tendered his resignation, the same to take effect Sept. 6—just two years from the date of his first service.

A partial review of the club's history shows that it has been marked by important events. In 1893-94, through a committee composed of G. A. R. men and others, it started a successful movement to secure the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. On Aug. 22, 1893, the club gave a grand reception to the foreign commissioners to the World's Fair, and in the autumn of the same year it

gave a series of dinners in honor of the various trades and professions of St. Paul. In '94 the club was represented at the Deep Waterways' convention at Toronto. It was instrumental in securing the passage of the Minnesota "forest fire" laws, which have proven so effective, and also in securing illuminated signs for the street-cars and the city's present electric light system. In 1894 the club entertained the delegates to the Convention of the Locomotive Engineers; in '95 it set in motion the State Good Roads' Convention and was mainly instrumental in assembling a city convention to consider the local paving question, and during the same year it secured the delivery of the fast mail from the East in the forenoon instead of in the afternoon, a very important piece of work. But perhaps the greatest work of the Commercial Club of St. Paul was the movement—which originated with its secretary—which led to the organization of the Northwestern Immigration Convention in this city



ON ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, LOOKING TOWARD THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.



ON WABASHA STREET, ST. PAUL, LOOKING TOWARD THE POST-OFFICE AND SHOWING A SECTION OF CITY HALL SQUARE.

on Nov. 19, 1895, and through this convention to the various State immigration societies which now have existence between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

The club occupies the entire eighth floor of the Germania Life Building. In 1894 it was in debt \$5,000; today it is out of debt and has \$2,500 to its credit. It has nearly 1,000 members. While the club has given numberless entertainments and receptions to public bodies, visiting excursionists, organizations, etc., and has expended both energy and money in seeking to promote the best interests of the city and State, it can truthfully be said that it never was in better condition to conserve public interests than it is today.

**AN UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.**—A Santa Fe train in Arizona was stalled for five hours, recently, by an odd accident. The engine ran over a cow, and the cow's foot became firmly wedged in the blow-off cock used to empty the boiler, with the result that all the steam and water went out and the engine was killed. A brakeman had to walk five miles to the nearest telegraph station to telegraph for another locomotive. It was five hours before it came—the passengers playing games among the sand-hills and sage-brush during the wait.



## THE LOWRY ARCADE, ST. PAUL.

Constructed of costly brown stone and facing on four streets that are equidistant full three hundred feet, is the massive building known as the Lowry Arcade. Its vast wings extend from Wabasha to St. Peter and from Fourth to Fifth streets. Along St. Peter Street—from Fourth to Fifth and for a distance of 300 feet, as stated above—the building presents a solid and continuous front that is broken only by the spacious archway which constitutes the St. Peter Street entrance to the splendid retail dry goods house of Field, Schlick & Company. The main arcade, extending from Fourth to Fifth streets, is three stories in height. The entire building is steam-heated, provided with electric lights, good elevator service, perfect water connections, and is well ventilated, cool in summer and warm in winter. This property is owned by The Arcade Investment Company, and the general manager of the building is J. F. Conklin.

The first thing that attracts a persons attention upon entering the Lowry Arcade is the professional atmosphere that surrounds him. It is everywhere. You cannot escape it. Wherever your eyes roam, they rest upon signs that are indicative of medical or of dental pursuits. Another noticeable fact consists of the prominence of the professional men who have offices in this building. It will not do to say that all the leading physicians, surgeons and dentists have offices there, but it is quite within the truth to say that many of the most eminent practitioners in St. Paul now have headquarters in the St. Peter and Fourth Street sides of Lowry Arcade.

There are good reasons for this. The building is central to all the business and residence districts, is reached quickly and easily via all the street-railway lines, and it is especially adapted to the requirements of the medical profession. The rooms are well-lighted, heated and ventilated, arranged singly or en suite, and all the hallways, water facilities, decorations, appointments and conveniences are modern and altogether attractive and inviting. The people long ago pronounced the grouping of these physicians under one roof a great public convenience. It saves time, anxiety and labor.

The following are among the physicians,

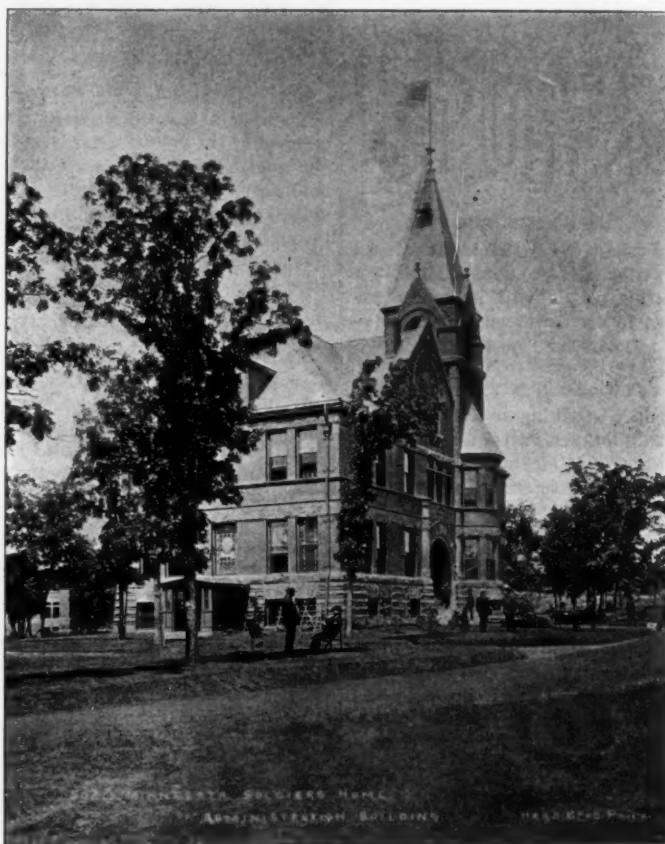
surgeons and dentists who now have offices in the Arcade: C. A. Wheaton, R. A. Wheaton, J. T. Rogers, P. H. Millard, Knox Bacon, A. J. Stone, commissioner of health; F. Leavitt, W. D. Kelly, A. Sweeney, P. Ritchie, Herbert Davis, Geo. M. Coon, A. MacLaren, T. F. DeWitt, B. Foster, J. H. Stewart, Edward Boeckmann, L. H. Taylor, W. B. Morley, R. W. Berthel, H. G. Dampier, John A. Vieregge, Gustav A. Renz, J. L. Rothrock, L. C. Gould,

H. C. Babcock, J. F. Fulton, Thos. McDavitt, C. L. Green, A. C. Heath, J. E. Schadle and J. J. Corcoran. Henry Guldberg, masseur, is also found here.

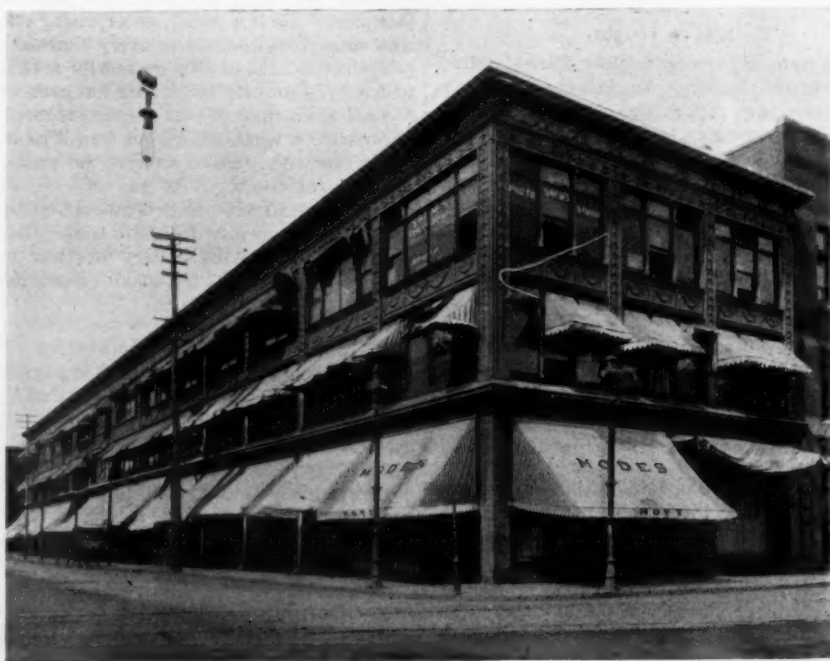
Separate rooms are provided for medical libraries, laboratories, etc., whenever the tenants see fit to utilize them. Mr. Conklin, the general manager, does everything in his power to render the Arcade peculiarly desirable for professional purposes. That he has met with wonderful success, is shown by the long list of prominent physicians whose names are published above. There is not an undesirable suite of offices in the building. It is safe to say that no room will go a-begging for occupants, since it is the most fashionable, and by odds the most popular, office resort for physicians in St. Paul. The St. Peter and Fourth Street rooms are reserved for doctors exclusively. The Elks, Masons and other societies have lodge-rooms in another part of the Arcade, and on the ground floor are the following business houses:

A. T. Hall, druggist; Howard, Farwell & Company, dealers in musical instruments; Hagstrum Bros., tailors; Automatic Sewing Machine Company; Rice Bros. & Company, decorators; Robbins' millinery store; Field, Schlick & Company; E. B. Meyrowitz, optician; E. Classen, fancy goods; Lee Seymour, bicycles; Mrs. Hoyt, millinery, and E. P. Holm & Company, florists.

It will be seen at a glance that the Lowry Arcade is extremely fortunate in the character of its occupants. The business houses are first-class and varied in nature, while the medical lines are represented by the ablest physicians in the city. It is in one of the best portions of the business district, near all hotels, opera-houses, drug stores and railways, and the special and general inducements offered its tenants are scarcely equaled by those of any other office building in St. Paul.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.



SECTION OF LOWRY ARCADE—SHOWING PART EXTENDING FROM FOURTH STREET TO FIFTH, ON ST. PETER STREET.



#### Not Seeking Investments.

The Grand Forks (N. D.) *Herald* says that a Church's Ferry man offers to donate land for a cemetery if other people will agree to use enough of it at \$5 per lot to pay for incorporating, etc. The rush hasn't been phenomenal.

#### Justifiable Anger.

A Western paper, speaking of the death of a local citizen, said he died "after a long period of general deviltry." It meant "debility," but the mourning family were scarcely restrained from furnishing the corpse for another funeral.—*The Dalles (Ore.) Times-Mountaineer*.

#### It's the Nature of the Beast.

The Jamestown (N. D.) *Capital* tells of a North Dakota man who attended a hugging-bee for the benefit of a church, and who, while blindfolded, hugged his own wife for ten minutes without knowing who he was hugging. When he found out, he wanted his fifteen cents back.

#### Divine Afflatus in Washington.

Maud Muller on a summer's day, stuffed the manger full of hay; her hat was there, but not the rake, for that was but a poet's fake. Slapping the old cow on the side, she laughed until she nearly cried: "Just think, old bossy!" yelled the maid, "I'm going to have some bloomers made."—*Pullman (Wash.) Tribune*.

#### Somewhat Ambiguous.

A Canadian newspaper calls attention to a nursing-bottle advertisement which concludes with the words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."—*Crookston (Minn.) Times*.

#### A Change in His Diet.

A man was taking his usual dose of pork and beans in a restaurant at Olympia and found two silver dimes in the beans. Calling the waiter he howled out in an impatient manner: "Here, what kind of a lay-out is this? I have found twenty cents in my beans!"

"Well, you are hard to please," replied the waiter. "Yesterday you growled about not having any change in your diet!"—*Seattle Times*.

#### The Human Body in North Dakota.

The cruel newspapers are publishing the horrid story that a "sweet girl graduate" in a neighboring town read an essay on physiology, in which she said: "The human body is divided into three parts—the head, the chest and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, which there is five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."—*La Moure (N. D.) Chronicle*.

#### He Repudiated the Contract.

A North Dakota clergyman tells of a couple who came to be married. After the ceremony, the groom remarked that he would pay, by way of a fee, a bushel of potatoes. Later in the season the narrator passed a field where the groom was digging early rose tubers, and re-

minded him of the promise. "Domnie," said the happy man, ejecting a huge quid of tobacco from his mouth, "she wan't wuth it, and I'll be danged ef I pay it!"

#### Set in His Ways.

There is a man in this city who is so much opposed to the gold standard that he repudiates the golden-rod as the State flower, defies the gold cure, positively declines to live up to the golden rule, and he is in a brown study whether he ought to enter the golden gate and walk on the gold-paved streets.—*Lisbon (N. D.) Free Press*.

#### He Accepted it as Evidence.

The following good one is told at the expense of a prominent Fargo divine, who told some boys of the Bible lesson he was to read in the morning. The boys, finding the place, glued together the connecting pages. The next morning the minister read on the bottom of one page: "When Noah was 120 years old he took unto himself a wife, who was"—turning the page—"140 cubits long, forty cubits wide, built of gopher wood and covered with pitch inside and out."

He was naturally puzzled at this. He read it again, verified it, and then said:

"My friends, this is the first time I ever saw this in the Bible, but I accept it as evidence of the assertion that we are fearfully and wonderfully made."—*Grand Forks (N. D.) Northwest News*.

#### How He Knocked Them Out.

The following correspondence took place recently between a Wisconsin farmer and an Eastern boiler firm. The farmer wrote as follows: "Dere Sirs—I hav a 1,000 akers of trees that I want cut. Im pore, but Im willing to pay too hundred dollars for an engine that will do my work," and he went on to explain just what sort of an engine he wanted.

The boiler firm saw that the engine necessary to accomplish the devastation of his virgin forest would cost \$3,000, and it informed him of that fact.

A week passed, and then the following pithy epistle came from the Wisconsin woods:

"Dere Sirs—What in h—I wud I want of an engin or biler if I hed \$3,000?"

#### Why he Fought.

Two men, apparently friends, were standing on Riverside the other day talking, when suddenly one man struck the other in the face, and in two seconds they were rolling on the ground pummeling each other in good shape. A crowd gathered, but no one essayed to stop the scrap until Officer Barlow came in sight. He picked them up and, as Officer Rudersdorf lead one of them away, Barlow took the other, with whom he happened to be acquainted.

"What was the cause of this trouble, Bill?" asked the officer.

"Why, he said my daughter was disreputable," replied the prisoner as he wiped the blood from his forehead with his coat sleeve.

"Said your daughter was disreputable? Why, Bill, you haven't got a daughter; you're not even married."

"I know that, Charley, but he didn't," and I pounded him for his d—d ignorance and general allegations!"—*Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

#### The Horse Blew First.

A veterinary surgeon, not a hundred miles from Astoria, had an Irish assistant who was something of a genius, but who one day came to grief. A horse was sick and needed attention. The doctor prepared a large dose of powder, and, calling Pat, handed him the medi-

cine, together with a long, glass tube, and instructed him to blow the powder down the horse's throat. He soon came back in a disheveled condition and with a very wry face.

"What's the matter, Pat?"

"Oi went to give the horse his medicine, an' shure, sor, he blew first!"—*Astoria (Or.) Astorian*.

#### Paid His Fee in Hay.

Last week a young man called upon Judge C. C. Maiden, in the Valley Chapel neighborhood, and requested his honor to perform the marriage ceremony for him and his fiancée on the next Sunday. The young man said he had no money, but could pay the fee in hay. Judge Maiden told him to come on with his bride and his hay. Sure enough, last Sunday the happy couple came riding in triumph on a big load of alfalfa. The ceremony was performed quickly, the hay unloaded into the justice's mow, and then the bride and groom, their faces aglow with joy, seated themselves on the rack and drove off.—*Walla Walla (Wash.) Statesman*.

#### It Was a Square Race.

The Butte (Mont.) *Mining and Railway Review* relates the following of a local sprinter who was a member of a camping party over on Duck Creek, a few years ago. One day, while picking berries near the camp, he came upon a couple of cub bears and immediately entered upon the sport of trying to catch one. Suddenly the old she bear came crashing through the bushes, making straight for the sportive sprinter in lightning time, who, instantly realizing the situation, started at his keenest pace across a little park for the cabin, which he reached in safety, but out of breath. A comrade who had witnessed his flight, quietly remarked:

"Well, Jack, no one would accuse you of trying to throw that race."

To which the sprinter, still trembling with fear and out of breath, replied:

"Don't you think that a man would be a d-d-darned fool to t-t-try to throw such a race?"

#### A Monument to Enterprise.

The editor of the Bozeman (Mont.) *Chronicle* visited Anaconda, recently, and upon his return home he published the following personal mention:

"John McMurray also prints the *Recorder* at this place. He is a young, enterprising citizen who subscribes liberally to every blow-out and prints the Fourth of July posters for nothing—just to help out the town. He has even signified his willingness to beat the bass drum in the silver cornet band, if another man is required to fill up with. Quite recently he printed a directory of the city. It was on nice, white paper, bound in red. It never went beyond the first edition, nor very deep into that. He now has about a thousand dollars' worth of these books as souvenirs. They make quite a monument to his enterprise."

#### A Hot Weather Tail.

It was a piglet's tail which needed scratching that caused considerable merriment to those who were fortunate enough to witness the pigastrophe. Place, Pasco, Washington, where, second only to The Yuma Desert, old Sol concentrates his heat at a ratio of 16 to 1. A number of piglets were sporting in a pond near the railroad track. One of them, desiring to scratch himself in the locality of his caudal appendage, attempted to do so in the water, but was unsuccessful. Thinking, perhaps, he could better perform the operation on the railroad, he forthwith proceeded to do so. Upon arriving at the top of the grade, the Pendleton *East-Oregonian* says, the water still dripping from him, he placed the end of him which needed scratching



on one of those overheated rails, when, lo! steam began to arise, and the piglet jumped and squealed and turned his head to find where the mistake had been made. Witnesses state that the affair was ludicrous in the extreme, and that the last seen of the piglet he was still sizzling.

#### A Funny Man's Gentle Hint.

A strange preacher from the country occupied the pulpit in one of the Minneapolis churches a few weeks ago. The regular preacher was away preaching for a class of college students, who went to church once a year, whether they needed it or not—like the man that took the bath. The regular preacher opened services with a very short prayer, and he got a good salary on that account; but the country preacher, who didn't get much of a salary, prayed a long time at the opening of the service, and the congregation stood up as was their usual practice. One little girl stood it as long as she could and then inquired of the mother, in a whisper that could be heard a mile, if he wasn't pretty near through. Her mother told her to hush, and that he was almost through. But she was mistaken, and the prayer went on like hard times, and the little girl made a further inquiry into the length of the prayer. The mother told her to be quiet, that the preacher was going to leave out part of it. The prayer was finished, finally, and, while the people were sinking back to rest, the little girl informed her mother that the preacher had left out the shortest part.—*Grafton (N. D.) Record.*

#### He Shared in the Joining.

While in town the other day, says S. L. Crawford in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, Hon. Allen Weir, of Olympia, drifted into a reminiscent mood and told the following:

A lank, raw-boned Georgian named Shaw, who lived at Dungeness, in Clallam County, Washington, in early days, was justice of the peace. In the course of his duties as "squire" many ludicrous incidents happened. He was a very illiterate man and talked habitually in Southern negro dialect. Upon one occasion Shaw was called upon to officiate in performing a marriage ceremony uniting his partner, named Thornton, in wedlock with a fair widow. The affair was public and excited much interest. It occurred on a Sunday afternoon, when everybody for miles around had come to town. Shaw had greased his boots in honor of the occasion, and wore his brand-new buckskin "galluses" conspicuously. Before commencing the ceremony, he impressively removed an enormous quid of tobacco as a useless obstruction to free articulation, hitched up his pants and salled in. Transfixing the culprits with his eagle eye he sternly ordered them to stand up—which they proceeded to do in fear and trembling. The large audience was on tiptoe of expectation, and the breathless silence was broken by Shaw's pompous inquiry of the groom as to whether or not he intended to take "this hyer womern as his lawful wedded wife," etc. Thornton, who was a little slow and had the appearance of bashfulness, shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, and finally said that he "guessed that was the calculation." Upon receiving satisfactory answers to similar questions from the bride, Shaw stretched himself to his full six feet two inches of height, and, after surveying the crowd impressively, proceeded to declare in awful solemnity:

"Now, therefore, what me and God hev jined together, let no man put asunder."

"As nobody offered to put them asunder after that, they at once began to 'live happily ever after.'"

#### Where Disappointment Would Come In.

The following is told by the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman* of White Sulphur Springs, Montana. The boy, it says, was starting out in the world to make a living, and probably a name, for himself. His father had given him some money and a great deal of advice. He had a situation in prospect, and as he had never taken kindly to farm work, it looked like a good opportunity for him.

"But thur's one thing I want'er say ter ye," the old man said, as he handed the youngster his luggage out of the spring-wagon at the station, "an' I want yer to understan' that I say it in all kindness. Ye're goin' away from home with purty good prospects."

"Yes, dad."

"An' at the same time ye're goin' ter move inter the neighborhood o' the wicked, whur yer foot's liable ter slip any minute."

"Yes, dad."

"Wal, what I want'er say is jes' this. Home's going ter stay right here whur ye can allus turn to it. But times hez been mighty hard, lately, an' this farm never wan't no great shakes no-how."

"I know it, dad."

"So ye might ez well understan' thet ef ye come back 'cause ye want'er see the folks agin, ye'll git yer wish; but ef ye come back lookin' fur fatted calf, ye're powerful likely ter get disapp'inted."



"Very catching."

#### An Editor's Outing.

"The fishing season," says Editor Yerkes of the *Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle*—the accompanying cut of whom is very catching, "is now upon us. We go forth in the hazy morning to a distant stream, and, beating to a frizzle a new five-dollar hat in our pursuit of the pulpy grasshopper, we unlimber our \$13 fishing-rod and hunt for a place where we can angle free and unfettered from the bank. Finally we spy a hole where we feel sure the elusive trout is at rest; so we cautiously approach. Here we find that it will be necessary to get into the stream; but the water is shallow, and we can walk upon the rocks. We make a cast—and the line catches in a tree beyond our reach. We give the line a violent tug, and in doing so lose our balance and fall prostrate. The smooth, slippery boulders make it difficult for us to rise again. When we do, we find that our pole is broken and our leader and hooks are dangling from the tree-top. The picture of our family in the inside pocket is water-soaked, our watch is stopped, a pair of shoes is ruined, and important papers are unintelligible. We ride home twelve miles with wet legs and feet in a pair of pantaloons that we intended to use all summer, but which will now fit nothing but the family mop. We go to bed tired, and sleep like a log—water-logged, as

it were. Next morning we wake up with rheumatism in our shoulder-blades, and the left leg as full of pains as a hothouse. But we have had a day's outing, and we speak to everyone about it. We grow so enthusiastic that we tell everyone that we caught sixty fine, large trout—all trout, no whitefish. We show them the marks on our legs—where we were inadvertently hooked, and the scratches on our hands—which we got while trying to carom through the brush. These are the happiest moments of our trip. There would be but slight enjoyment in fishing if one lived on a desert island, with no one near to lie to about it. This is the reason that Robinson Crusoe did not fish, and it is why Stanley almost let his men starve to death. There was an abundance of fish along Stanley's route, but no one to whom he could tell the story of his catch.

#### She Bided Her Time.

Perhaps the most popular man connected with the Park Transportation Company, the Livingston (Mont.) *Post* opines, is Capt. E. C. Culver of Gardiner. In addition to the duties of justice of the peace, he makes daily trips on the Park train and personally interviews every man, boy, woman and child who travels on it. He is a walking encyclopedia of Park information. He knows the height of every peak, the altitude of every important location, and can give you Professor Hayden's theory of the Park's geological formation. Besides all this he is a prince of good fellows and has a fund of humor which sometimes carries him away when touching up descriptions and legends of the Park.

Some time ago the captain had an experience which was too good to keep, and he gave it away to a friend in town. He was going from the Springs to Cinnabar, and there were three very bright young ladies on the coach. One of them asked if it were customary to have so many mosquitoes in so high an altitude. The captain assured her that it was not usual; that they were increasing year by year; that no mosquitoes were ever known in the Park until, about eight years ago, a New Jersey schoolma'am had carelessly enclosed some in her trunk and let them out at Mammoth Hot Springs, when, like rabbits in Australia, they became an increasing pest.

All agreed that it was remarkable; but one girl seemed to carry a smile of incredulity. As the conversation continued, Mr. Culver was asked what he considered the most remarkable thing in the Park. He said that if beauty and grandeur were to be left out of the count, he thought the most "remarkable thing" was Alum Creek, a little stream putting into the river between the falls and the lake. Originally, he said, the distance between the hotels at the lake and the falls was twenty-six miles, but when they commenced to sprinkle the road between the two places with water taken from Alum Creek, some years ago, they soon found the distance between the hotels shortened by about eight miles. As the hotels were then only about eighteen miles apart, and the road still shrinking, the superintendent ordered them to use no more water from Alum Creek. And then the captain told another little legend about the creek that was quite well authenticated. Last year, he said, a Chicago party went through the Park on a camping tour, and a young lady with them came into the Park wearing No. 8 shoes. After camping on Alum Creek two days and bathing her feet, she went home wearing a pair of No. 2 gaiters.

At this point the girl with the incredulous smile said to him:

"Don't you think it would be a good plan to bathe your head in that creek a time or two?"

## SOME LARGE FIGURES.

Secretary Wyman of the Duluth Board of Trade has compiled some interesting figures of the amount of grain handled at Duluth during the year ending July 31. It was the greatest year in the history of the market, so far as the movement of grain is concerned. During the twelve months ending with July, there were received 78,850,208 bushels of all kinds of grain, and the shipments for the same period were 62,088,615 bushels. Of the grain receipts there were 64,191,453 bushels of wheat, 203,982 bushels of corn, 3,348,587 bushels of oats, 924,957 bushels of rye, 4,262,414 bushels of barley, and 5,318,815 bushels of flax; total, 78,850,208 bushels. The shipments consisted of 50,134,353 bushels of wheat, 182,265 bushels of corn, 3,169,508 bushels of oats, 785,306 bushels of rye, 3,950,289 bushels of barley, and 3,866,804 bushels of flax; total, 62,088,615 bushels.

Of the wheat receipts there were 13,814,000 bushels taken by the mills from track and 1,345,447 bushels taken from the elevators. The mills used a total of 15,159,447 bushels. The amount of wheat consumed by the mills would indicate an output of flour for the year ending July 31 of 3,368,876 barrels, reckoning four and one-half bushels per barrel. These figures also indicate about fifty-one per cent of the head of the lake mill-grinding capacity.

In addition to the wheat receipts given might also be added, with perfect propriety, the flour received at Duluth as wheat from interior mills, exclusive of Minneapolis. This flour, that figures as wheat, amounted to 1,250,000 bushels,



ON SIXTH STREET, ST. PAUL, LOOKING EAST FROM SECOND NATIONAL BANK.



MAIN BANKING ROOM OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, ST. PAUL.

which brings the grand total of wheat receipts at Duluth for the year to over 80,888,000 bushels.

The grain receipts for the corresponding period a year ago were as follows: Wheat, 34,126,423; corn, 20,266; oats, 1,105,868; barley, 2,167,600; rye, 64,800; flax, 685,343; total, 38,105,500 bushels. The shipments were: Wheat, 23,701,717; corn, 20,266; oats, 1,046,289; barley, 2,214,450; rye, 68,987; flax, 667,573; total, 27,719,282 bushels. The increase in grain receipts for the year ending July 31, was nearly 42,000,000 bushels over those of the preceding corresponding period.

## COMRADES.

Oh, happy he who finds some kindred soul  
To walk beside him through this vale of tears,  
Hand clasped in hand throughout the flying years,  
Counting all burdens but one common dole;  
To whom each dread temptation may be told,  
Each buffet from the unseen hand of fate,  
Whom envy touches not, when soon or late  
The skies rain benisons like purest gold.  
No matter what he names these golden bands—  
Friend, wife, or child, so they be all his own;  
But he who misses them, though near him stands  
Kindred, flesh of his flesh, bone of his bone,  
When death draws near must fold his empty hands,  
Turn to the wall, and meet his doom alone!

NINETTE M. LOWATER.

Written for *The Northwest Magazine*.

## THE DIFFERENCE.

"I cannot be your friend," said she  
(I felt a shock of blind dismay),  
"But you can always care for me."  
(And then I knew what I would say.)  
She blushed at her unguarded word,  
And then I crushed her to my heart:  
And I think that the angels heard  
Me tell her that we'd never part.

A. JESSEY.

Written for *The Northwest Magazine*.



## FRUITS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Man is by nature endowed with a love of flowers and fruits and trees, and if he live under proper conditions of seasons, soil and climate, he will surround his habitation with them. With the people who dwell upon the great central plateau of this country, all but destitute of trees; even among those who roam the open plain or who mine in mountains, the passion for planting and cultivating is ever present. They have the natural instinct and desire, but dormant by reason of the unfriendly conditions under which they have lived. Transplant them to a genial clime, to a country protected by great mountain-ranges from the cold of the east, north and west; open to the south-southwest, whence come the warm and humid winds from the South Pacific Ocean; and in that circle of the hills where rich soils rest upon beds of decomposed basalt, through which, during a long season of sunshine, filters water from the melting snows of the mountains; establish your human in this propagating delta of Eastern Washington, and though he were

good wages and good living—furnish a never-failing market, so that the supply has never yet equaled the demand. When it is remembered that the entire charge of freight from the Southern Middle States would be net profit to the fruit-grower here, it must be seen that the lands of this favored region, so happy in climate and position, can not much longer remain idle or be cultivated only for the cheaper crops.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

## A DRAMATIC SCENE IN A WESTERN COURT.

"One of the most tragic scenes I ever witnessed," remarked a gentleman who is now a judge on the other side of the line, "occurred in a court-room in a small town in one of the new Western States. That is to say, it was new then, but that was forty years ago. I was out there growing up with the country and showing people how much law a youngster of twenty-one or twenty-two has at his fingers' ends. The judge was a man of sixty or more, and, in addition to a most venerable and dignified appearance and manner, he was the sad-

thirty-three or thirty-four years of age, with a most unprepossessing appearance, greatly attenuated by a week's growth of rough whiskers, years of dissipation and hard living. In those days and in such cases the law's delay was not much in force, and by 6 o'clock of the second day the prisoner was standing before the judge to receive sentence. As he stood there that day, a harder-looking customer I think I never saw.

"Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?" said the judge, after the preliminaries were over.

"I have, your honor, if you are to pronounce that sentence," replied the prisoner with an air that was almost impertinent.

"At least," he added, half apologetically, "it is possible that, under the circumstances, you might not care to pronounce it."

"This was entirely out of the ordinary, and I touched my client on the arm and was about to remind him of the customs of the court, when the judge requested me to leave the prisoner to him.

"Will you be kind enough to explain?" he



NEW GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. PAUL.

born and reared among rock hills or on the open plain, he here develops the faculty and the genius of an orchardist. He will be found planting, grafting and budding; cultivating, pruning and trimming; and, finally, maintaining himself and acquiring his accumulations by directing his efforts along lines of least resistance; that is, by applying his labor to the pleasing occupation of producing fruit in a country where nature has done so much to assure his success.

It has been observed that the taste and appetite for fruit increases out of ratio to the increase of population; that the demand grows with what it feeds upon, and this demand has acted so to preserve prices that orchard products have been, almost alone, exempt from the general fall in values of every principal commodity.

The vast regions of mountain and prairie country next contiguous on the east, northeast and north, whose people are engaged in mining, lumbering and stock-raising—all industries of

dest-fated man I ever saw. He had come to our town ten or a dozen years before from the East, and we knew little of him, except that he was an able lawyer and jurist, and that his wife, who was the only member of his family, and himself, had some great sorrow from which they had sought escape by going into a far country. Ours was a quiet town, and the judge and his wife seemed to live serenely enough; but they were evidently growing old and feeble ahead of their time. One night our town was all torn up by a robbery and murder, and by the capture of the killer almost in the act. For a wonder, he wasn't lynched there and then; and as soon as daylight came, proceedings were instituted against the prisoner and I was appointed, with another youngster, to defend him. Really, there wasn't any defense, and I was frank enough to tell him that he might be thankful if we saved him from a lynching. He was a stranger in town, led there, evidently, by some stories he had heard of an old miser we had among us; and he was a man of perhaps

said, in a strangely excited tone.

"Well, your honor," responded the prisoner, without a quaver of voice, "as I'm your only son—"

"But the judge heard no more. It was evident that he knew that the prisoner was telling the truth, for, with a groan, he threw up his hands and fell forward across the desk in front of him, dead—a little stream of blood trickling from his lips! The excitement was terrific, and, in the midst of it, the prisoner dashed through a window and would have escaped, but a timely shot from a rifle in the hands of a man on the outside, settled him forever. And, best of all, his mother never knew. She lingered a few months after her husband's death, but the entire population of the town considered it a sacred obligation to lie to her about the whole affair."—*Vancouver (B. C.) World.*

The above illustration and that of the new State Capitol in this number are from drawings furnished by the architect, Cass Gilbert.



#### A Glimpse of Trapping Life.

Miller and Whitman, two trappers from the Warm Springs Country, states the Kendrick (Idaho) *Gazette*, reached here recently with 200 martin, twelve bear, and a number of other furs including fisher and weasel. This is their annual exit from their secluded home in the wild country about 150 miles from here, in the heart of the Bitter Root Mountains. The men apparently enjoy this mode of living away from civilization, and have little use for the hum of activity in the busy world. The winter has been unfavorable to trapping, owing to its severity and the great depth of snow, which at times was twenty feet deep. They have cabins located along their trapping route, from two to five miles apart, from which they travel to and fro—meeting each other occasionally—and examine their traps. The value of the furs brought in is estimated at \$800.

#### Self-Reliant Young Ladies.

A considerable number of the young women of Southern Manitoba were brought to this country in early childhood fifteen or sixteen years ago; and owing to the circumstances and conditions with which they have been surrounded, they have developed a character that is peculiarly their own and which embodies a good deal of vigor and independence. The girls will drive wild horses and take long journeys alone. They love to ride on horseback, or, for amusement, take the seat of a mower or a binder and drive three ambitious horses—with much coolness and skill. When on the streets, they walk as if they had some important business to perform and knew how to perform it. They are not much given to flirtation and have little taste for the softer vanities of female life. Earnestness, vigor, impetuosity and determination seem to mark their character. They are generally robust in constitution, quick in their movements, and decided in their actions.—*Pilot Mound (Man.) Sentinel*.

#### A Unique Railway Station in Oregon.

We produce on this page an illustration of the log station and dining-hall of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company at Meacham, Oregon. The surrounding country is quite as beautiful as the building is unique. Meacham is situated near the summit of the Blue Mountains of Oregon, in the midst of great pine, cedar, spruce and larch forests, and is nearly four thousand feet above the sea. It is a favorite resort during the summer for campers from the surrounding country; for on these elevated heights, no matter how hot it may be on the lowlands, no day is ever too warm for comfort, and the cool, crisp air is laden with the fragrant odors from the forests. General Passenger Agent Hurlburt is quite as proud of the management, as he is of the unique beauty of the dining-hall. Grandma Munra is the manager—a charming lady of the old school, who is never so happy as when the guests are enjoying to the utmost the savory, home-cooked food for which the place is famous all over the Coast.

#### "Biled Clothes" Startled Him.

A Glasgow professor, visiting Canada with the British Association in 1894, went out to an

Alberta ranch to see something of Northwest life. "I fixed him up as well as I could," the rancher relates, "but he complained, after the first night, that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So I stretched a coon-skin across the shack and told him, the second night, that he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments and put a long, white night-dress on. My foreman, coming in in the early morning, while yet the gentleman was sleeping, and observing the white night-dress, said in a whisper:

"'Rather sudden, eh?'"

"'What?'"

"'The death of the old man.'"

"'He's not dead; he's asleep.'"

"'Not dead? Then what's 'e wearin' the biled clothes for? Niver saw a chap laid out in biled clothes afore, 'cept he were dead.'"—*Canadian Gazette*.

#### Life in Minnesota Wilds.

In the heart of the country just opened by the settlement of the Red Lake Reservation are interminable swamps and "muskegs"—as the Indians call them—that are a mass of tangled forests and low swamps of cedar and tamarack woods, almost impenetrable. In these forests are the haunts of myriads of wild creatures. Moose and caribou roam the woods, and their paths, often worn to the depth of a foot or more along the edges of the wet-lands and surrounding the lakes, are met with frequently. The red deer is to be seen at any time, and is often so tame that he is the nearest friend man has in those solitudes. Wolves are naturally numerous where deer are to be found, and the black bear can be seen in every blueberry patch or plum thicket. The smaller game animals are as plenty as the larger, and there are no finer places in America for the fishermen than the lakes and streams that abound in all the region.

The few men who stumble into that wilderness come out with queer tales of their experiences and of scenes they have witnessed there. Not the least strange of these was the experience of a Black Duck settler, Harry James by name, who attempted to cross the wilderness recently on his way from his home to the settlements on the west of the timber country, in the Red River Valley. He was attacked by blue cranes, and barely escaped with his life, and he will probably bear the marks of the conflict for the rest of his days.

A few miles south of Black Duck Lake there is a rookery of blue cranes covering several miles of area. It is said to be the largest of its kind in America. The birds congregate in this rookery every year in vast numbers, and are just at this time hatching their eggs and rear-

ing their young. The rookery is in a spruce swamp and is almost inaccessible on account of the lakes and pathless woods that surround it. A more dismal place would be hard to find. Though an old hunter and pioneer, James was soon tangled in the wilderness of swamp and forest, near the edge of the rookery, about night-fall. Making his way by the compass, he was attracted by the yelping of his dog, who was ranging a few rods ahead. The dog was evidently attacked by some creature that was making it exceedingly serious for him, and he hastened to his relief, first looking well to the load in his gun. All at once the air seemed to be alive with cranes, and the dog came howling and stumbling back covered with blood and half-blind, followed by the birds. When they spied the man, they turned their attention from the dog to him. James was at once knocked down, suffering from several streaming wounds in his head, face and neck; and the birds, which seemed to have become infuriated, continued their onslaughts so fiercely that he was utterly unable to help himself or rise. Shielding himself as best he could under a log beside which he had fallen, James opened fire on the birds with his Winchester and kept it up as long as he had cartridges; but it appeared to do no good, although several of them were killed. Darkness coming on he crept off into the dense brush, but not until he was wounded severely.

The next morning he reached one of the surveying camps of the Farmers' Railway, and with Wm. Hines, a brother of the now famous Farmer Hines, returned to the rookery. They shot several of the cranes and retired, carrying home with them one bird which stood six feet eight inches in height and measured seven and one-half feet across its extended wings. Several others were shot that were nearly as large. The intrusion of the two men excited the cranes very much, but as it was daylight and both men were shooting, they kept at a distance.

#### A Study for an Artist.

An old custom was revived by the Nez Perce Indians and their visitors during the celebration of the Fourth. The natives of the local tribe are very wealthy people, and there are designing mothers among the aborigines as well as in the different classes of civilized society. The young bucks of the Nez Perce tribe are regarded somewhat like the scions of royalty, in matrimonial circles. The maidens from all visiting tribes were brought to Lapwai to find husbands. The customs of the tribes, which were revived for the occasion, were more effective than the white Cupid generally is. The marriageable maidens were, by common



LOG-BUILT DINING STATION AT MEACHAM, OREGON.



accord, quartered in a secluded spot in the Valley of the Lapwai. At an appointed hour the young men who wanted wives to share their annuities, their homesteads, and the affections of their hearts, appeared in procession on the hallowed camp-ground. The hour was midnight, and the scene was in a grove of trees—made fragrant by the wild flowers. Every heart danced to the music of the rippling waters. The young men marched forth—and none but candidates for matrimony joined the march. They were dressed in the brightest colors of their customary toggery, and each carried a white willow cane. As they approached the tents, they chanted an Indian chorus that was as doleful as the song of an owl, and kept time by beating upon the tents with their canes. The drumming was deafening to the distant spectator, and must have been distracting to the waiting maidens in the tents. At last the singing and the drumming had the desired effect; the maidens came forth, after a delay just long enough to satisfy that universal passion of the mind of woman to drive a lover mad with doubt. But the coy maidens came forth from the tents, each to choose a husband. There were more men than maidens. The former kept up the march and the music without a sign of the tumult in their hearts. The maidens countermarched on the line of the same circle, each selecting a husband from the line. The chosen ones hastened to follow their brides away into the darkness. The unfortunate suitors were left to despair.—*Leviston (Idaho) Teller.*

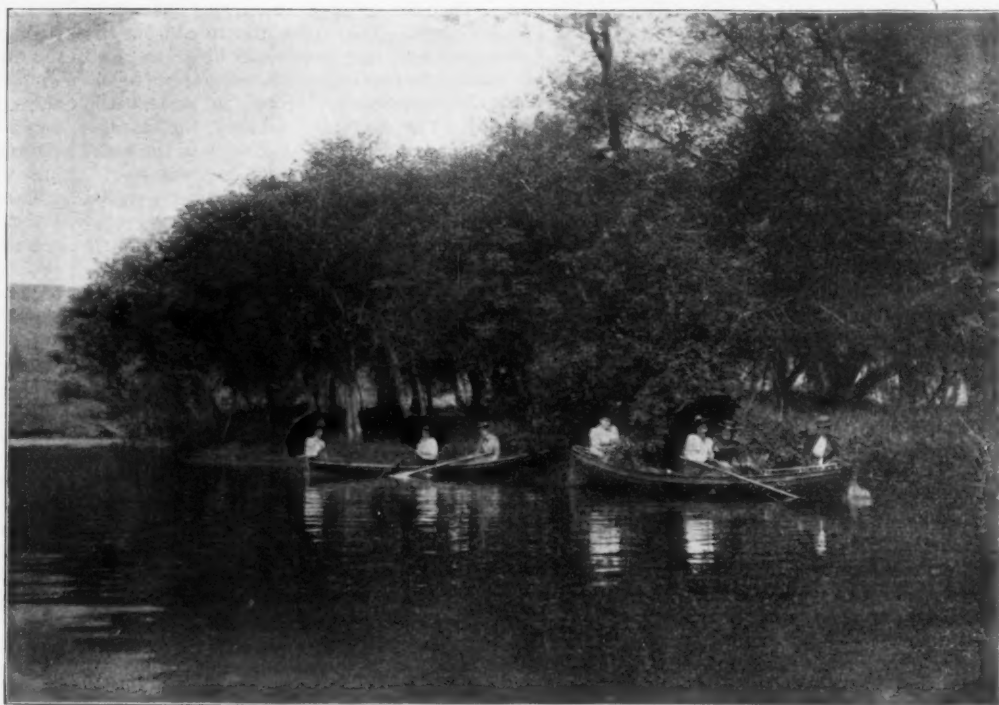
#### Curing by Suction.

Upon the Yakima Reservation in Washington is an Indian doctor who cures all the ills to which the aborigines are heir. He is a whole system of medical philosophy and drug store combined. He came down to Pendleton the other day, says the *East Oregonian*, especially to treat Paul Shoaway. Shoaway is the real chief of the Cayuse tribe, and his people recognize this fact. There is not much in the chieftainship business, just now, so he does not assert his rights. But they want him to recover, and so they sent up to Yakima for an Indian doctor. This Indian doctor's method is as simple as the nature of the child of the forest, and consists only of doing this: He applies his mouth to a spot on the body directly over the heart, if the heart is affected, and by suction power draws from the body all the deleterious substance which causes the disease. If the arm is lame, he applies this suction to the part affected and draws out the pain and the disease. Paul declared that no one could fail to recover when treated by this Yakima doctor, and he expects to be as well as ever in a few days.

#### They Met by Chance.

The other day at McMinnville, at the meeting of the Bimetallic League, Samuel Brown, son of John Brown of "soul goes marching on" fame, met William Booth, son of the sheriff who hung John Brown. As is the custom in all conventions in Oregon, every delegate does his best to get acquainted with every other delegate, and all delegates speak whether acquainted or not. Several delegates were going about introducing a rather handsome man of forty or thereabouts, whom they called Mr. Booth, of McMinnville. They would say of him:

"Mr. Booth is the son of the sheriff who



A BIT OF REAL LIFE ON THE JAMES RIVER NEAR JAMESTOWN, NORTH DAKOTA.

hanged John Brown of Ossawatimie at Harper's Ferry."

All of which caused people to take more than a common interest in Mr. Booth. Finally Mr. Booth was introduced to a man of excellent appearance whose name was Solomon Brown. After the introduction, Mr. Booth and Mr. Brown chatted very pleasantly for a minute or two.

"Mr. Booth," said Mr. Brown, "was it your father who hanged John Brown at Harper's Ferry?"

"Yes," said Mr. Booth. "He was sheriff at that time, and it was his duty to officiate at the execution. No relative of yours, I hope?"

"Only my father," was the quiet reply.—*Pendleton East Oregonian.*

#### "Poker Jack" of Steilacoom.

"Wie gehts, lanzman!"

The salutation was spoken the other day by S. L. Crawford to a hunched, dilapidated individual, with scrubby growth of hair and whiskers, who was shuffling along First Avenue. The dilapidated individual fastened his little red eyes on Crawford for a moment, and then his face parted in a reassuring smile, displaying an uneven row of molars that had lived in better days. He stammered:

"By golly, maype I forgets. Have I know you already yet?"

"Isn't your name Poker Jack, and didn't you at one time work for Yesler in his sawmill, and didn't you come over every night and turn the crank on the press in the old *Intelligencer* office?"

"Dot vos right, py shimminy crout! Dot vos swansey year gone. I know you, now!"

And then the two men indulged in a little reminiscent talk. Poker Jack was employed as tallyman in Yesler's mill, and Mr. Yesler used to loan him to Crawford every night to help get out the edition of the *Intelligencer* on an old Potter power press. That was in 1876—twenty years ago. Poker Jack was given to drinking heavily, and he was nearly always drunk when he showed up at the *Intelligencer* office. But the boys grew accustomed to him and took vigorous means of sobering him. While Jack turned the crank, the boys threw an occasional bucket of water over him. Every time he grew sleepy, a

bucket of water had the effect of waking him up, and Jack never really objected to the water, for he did not have much clothing to get wet.

For eighteen or nineteen years past Poker Jack has lived in a little shack on the water front at Steilacoom, where he drags out a precarious existence digging clams and fishing. This is his first trip to Seattle in many years and he is enjoying his visit immensely, city experiences being new to him.

Poker Jack has the reputation of being the best mathematician around sawmills in the Northwest; he is a prodigy in his line, and in better days was able to command high wages. However, he was never able to keep his money, for failings which his name implies. He is still very clever at figures, and has a manner all his own of working out problems. Even now, millmen will go to him to have some knotty problem deciphered, and one well-known lumber firm in this city is using today a formula for ascertaining the weight of telephone poles en route East, which Jack furnished on ten minutes' notice less than a year ago. The firm here was shipping large consignments of fir telephone-poles to Mississippi River points, and they desired a formula for ascertaining approximately the weight of each pole in order that they might keep a check on the weight furnished by the railway companies. It was found to be a difficult matter to figure out how much a long, round pole, big at one end and small at the other, should weigh. A letter was written to a man in Tacoma, and he went down to Steilacoom to interview Poker Jack. The latter got a stick, and, in the sand in front of his shanty, he figured out the proposition. In ten minutes a formula was furnished by him, and it is still used successfully by the Seattle firm.

Jack was asked this morning what his real name was, but he said that he had been called Poker Jack for twenty-five years, and that it was good enough for him now. He knew no other name. He claims to be a Frenchman, but he has a German accent. He doesn't know his age. Thirty years ago he said he was forty-five, and even now, when asked how old he is, he says:

"I forget now, but I tink I be about forty-five."—*Seattle Times.*

## TAPS—LIGHTS OUT.

BY ROBERTSON HOWARD, JR.

When Lieutenant Herbert Starr came into the regiment he was unknown to all his brother officers. The graduating class at the Military Academy had been small, and Starr was the only cadet assigned to the 34th Infantry. This regiment was scattered over the West in small battalions, a company here and two companies there. The company Starr had been assigned to was one of the five that went to make up the garrison of Fort Davis.

Army life in Montana was never dull when a band of redskins took the war-path every month, but when the Indians remained quiet for a long time and showed no disposition to commit depredations, life was hardly worth the living. The old officers chafed under the inactivity, while the younger ones attended teas, informal hops, made love to the young ladies, and in other ways tried to amuse themselves.

It was during this period of inactivity that Herbert Starr became one of the garrison of Fort Davis. To him fell the command of C company; for its veteran captain had gone before a retiring board and its first lieutenant was doing staff duty at the national capital, leaving Starr the only commissioned officer with the company. He felt the dull life more than anyone at the post, for he had just come from the "Point," where everything was gay and full of life; but he was a quiet, uncomplaining young man, who paid strict attention to his own affairs and interfered with no one. Instead of going to teas and hops, he went to work to make C company one of the best in the service; and, before long, C company was the best-drilled company in the department.

One day, as a stout, white-haired old captain brought his company from a double-quick time to a halt and stood panting with his white helmet in one hand, his sword in the other and his face red from the running, Starr's company swept by and came to a halt directly in front of him. Each man was in his proper place, every gun was on the right slant, and every white-gloved hand was just where the tactics said it should be.

"Why can't we do that?" asked the red-faced officer of the tall lieutenant who was manfully endeavoring to get the men into shape.

"Simply because it isn't in us," answered that young man.

The winter put an end to all outdoor drills, and there was no good drill-hall in which even a company could turn around in. Most of the young officers enjoyed the situation, but to Starr it was a sad blow. It cut off his chief pleasure. Now he had nothing to do but brood over his misfortune in being sent to a post like Davis. There was no town within forty miles. And then, when you had crossed the forty miles of frozen hills and prairies, the town was only a cluster of rude log cabins. No wonder Starr grew thin and looked blue—as an old captain, who had served twenty years among the mountains and prairies of the West, put it.

"I'll bet that boy is homesick," said Mrs. Sterner, the kind-hearted wife of the commanding officer. And Mrs. Sterner was always right in her conclusions.

With the spring, came trouble—and trouble of a serious nature. Up at the Big Bear Agency the Indians were cutting up all kinds of deviltry. They left the Reservation in little bands, and stole cattle and murdered a cowboy when-

ever they found one alone. And this was not all. When the agent protested, they defied him to his teeth. They told him to call out the white soldiers; they were ready for them. And the agent, in fear of his life, telegraphed to the War Department for troops to protect the agency. The secretary ordered the department commander to send cavalry to the scene of trouble with as much speed as possible.

And so, one day, a column of cavalry passed through Fort Davis on its way to the agency. The whole garrison flocked out to the prairie back of the little fort to watch the march past. Starr stood upon a knoll and saw troop after troop trot by, the blue and gold guidons floating gaily in the breeze, and the men sitting in the saddles like statues. This was a "crack" regiment, one of the finest in the whole army. Starr stood with his eyes fixed upon the prancing horses and the graceful forms of the riders. He had seen nothing like it since he left West Point. Things grew blurred to his eyes, and he turned away; nor did he look again until the last troop had disappeared over the hills to the west.

The next day old Dr. Ruskin told Mrs. Sterner that he was afraid Starr was going to be sick. "He's acting queer," said the doctor. "Now, if he could only get a leave and go back East, I believe he would come out all right."

"This post is enough to kill anyone," Mrs. Sterner replied. "I would rather be scalped than live here another year. Don't you think anything's ever going to happen?"

"Something might happen," said Dr. Ruskin. And something did happen.

It was desperate work, but it was quick work. The Indians had laid a clever trap, and the three infantry companies had fallen right into it. But they were veteran companies, and

after a hard fight had worked their way out of the ambushade and stood off the redskins; then, with their hunting-knives, they cut the sod in squares and piled it into little breast-works, behind which they found shelter from the storm of Indian bullets. The men lay close behind the sod fort, and whenever a redskin showed his head, half a dozen well-aimed lead pills went flying in his direction.

The troops had marched hard all that day. For two weeks they had been in the field, and not an Indian had been seen. The trouble that the agent of the Big Bear had feared might happen, had happened indeed. Long before the cavalry column had reached the agency, the white people there had been murdered and the buildings burnt. It was but the beginning. Soon thousands of turbulent, well-armed and well-mounted braves were scattered over the country burning property and scalping the settlers right and left. It was one of the longest outbreaks that had occurred in years. A major-general was in the field directing things, and troops had been sent from all over the country to hem in the hostiles and bring the trouble to a speedy close.

Three of the Fort Davis companies had been sent to watch a well-beaten trail. The general was of the opinion that Indians were traveling this trail every day. The three infantry companies were to lay concealed near the trail to surprise any warriors who might happen along; but, instead, they had fallen into a trap laid for them by the cunning redskins. At the first fire, a dozen men had fallen and all was confusion; but the troops rallied quickly and the Indians were driven off. Lieutenant Herbert Starr was shot through the left lung, and his men carried him behind the little sod fort and put him down near the other wounded men. But Starr begged them to carry him to the



"I thought I was back at the Point."



place where the officers sat planning some means of escape; so they put him in a blanket, and, with a man at each of the four corners, managed to get him over to the little council of war. He lay very still, breathing hard while the officers sat or lay at full length upon the cold ground.

"I couldn't stand it over there," he said, indicating with a wave of his hand the portion of the breastwork in which the doctor had set up his field hospital.

No one spoke, and for a long time Starr lay still. Suddenly he gave a jerk:

"Captain! he cried, sitting up and catching hold of the hand of the white-haired officer who was bending over him; "captain, I've been dreaming. I thought I was back at the 'Point.' I could see the old barracks, and the riding-hall, and the hotel—with all the pretty girls on the lawn in front of it, and the river-landing and everything, just as plain as life. Oh! you don't know what it was like. You don't know what a hell my life has been out in this wilderness! I could almost hear the thunder of the mortar battery down by the river. And those girls looked just like some I used to know. They had on light summer dresses, and I was just going to take off my hat. I'll go back there, some day, and see the battalion on parade, and the cavalry drill, and go out and watch 'em fire the sunset gun, and hear the guard call the hour. Won't I, captain?" he asked, with such wistful tones in his voice that the old officer turned away his head.

"Come! you are getting excited," said the old surgeon gruffly; "lie down, now, and be still."

Starr lay still, so still that the doctor leaned over and watched him closely. The night was dark and the stars were bright. Some of the men slept, but there were many who could not sleep. Every officer was wide awake.

"Captain," said Starr, softly.

"Yes, lad," the veteran returned. "Been dreaming again?"

"Yes. I was back at the 'Point.' I was a plebe, and this was my first night. An orderly bugler was out on the parade sounding a call. It sounded to me like taps, and I went to put out my light; but a first-class man said that it would burn out in a short time. I could hear that call distinctly. There hasn't been anyone sounding taps around here, has there, captain?"

He lay down again, and it was a long time before anyone moved or spoke. Then the doctor leaned over Starr and pulled the buffalo-robe over his face. Then he turned quietly to the group, took out his watch, struck a match, and held it close to the timepiece.

"Taps sounded for him at just 11:45," he said. "His light is out for good and all."

\* \* \*

Early in the summer a white-haired officer led a party of men in a white-covered wagon to a spot where, a few months before, a body of troops had been hemmed in and nearly cut to pieces by the fierce Indians before help could reach them. The remains of Lieutenant Starr were taken from the lonely spot to the nearest railway station and sent East. And there they lie in the little cemetery at West Point—under the shadow of the stars and stripes and within sound of the boom of the evening gun.

#### DEATH.

Fair is her cottage where it stands  
Beside yon gently-flowing river,  
The sunbeams linger on the sands  
Forever and forever.

She, fairer far, how soon may glide  
From out this life content, alone,  
Borne on the slowly moving tide  
To some more perfect home!

A. JESSUP.

## BIRD LIFE ON THE PRAIRIES.

One of the most novel sensations which a stranger to the prairies experiences, is the stillness thereof. Poets talk of "listening to the silence," but, to really appreciate this, one must stand alone on our Northern plains, with nothing to break the sameness in all the vast space engirdled by the distant horizon. The skies may be as blue as those of Neapolitan summer days, flecked with white, or with gray masses casting cool shadows on the exquisite verdure. The tall grasses may wave softly, the beautiful flora entrance with their beauty, but beyond all this something will be lacking. It is the songs of birds. The treelessness of the plains prevents their being the habitat of the sweet songsters of lands where the bobolink sings, upspring from the clover; where the robin nests among the apple-blossoms, and where the lark and nightingale beat the air into melody that is a rapture almost painful in its intensity. Spring, without the pendant nest of the glorious, golden oriole, the trilling of the wild canary or the sapphire plumage of the bluebird, seems a paradox; but, although singing birds are rare, bird life—of kinds adapted to the conditions—is both interesting and fascinating. The lover of nature who woos her secrets and studies her moods, cannot fail to be interested in observing how what we call instinct teaches the feathered tribes to adapt conditions and circumstances to their needs.

Rambling over the prairies of North Dakota on a spring day, we came across a deserted farm. Surrounded by the most fertile soil in the world, with its limitless and exhaustless wheat-fields, we found a deserted homestead. Some one had got discouraged, homesick, or encountered difficulties not to be overcome. Some one had "put his hand to the plough and looked backward." A deserted human habitation seems like a soulless body; there is something intensely lonely and pathetic about it. The abandoned fireside, with the ashes of fires which had glowed on the home hearth; the empty churn, lying on its side; the weed-grown threshold and grass-grown paths, broken windows and silent chambers, give one a ghostly, "spooky" sensation, like Tam O' Shanter flying past Alloway's Auld Haunted Kirk. Wandering around, with the melancholy the scene engendered, we were attracted by a white object stuck on a post of the garden fence. Approaching, it proved to be the bleached, horned skull of a buffalo, and in one of the gaping eyeballs a little bird had built its nest and raised a downy brood. Strange that the great bison, looking so fierce in life with glaring eyes, shaggy form and tread of thunder, should thus in death and slow decay come to so sweet a use!

A housekeeper, whose clothes-pin bag hung on an outhouse, was mystified on three successive Mondays to find it half-filled with tiny twigs. On the third morning, seeing a little round hollow in one corner, she realized that some little settlers had preempted the claim and seemed determined to assert squatters' rights. Observing the infinite pains, patience and ingenuity evinced in their task, the "reservation was thrown open"—and a pair of happy pee-wees lived under canvas through the sweet spring days, going in and out of the small opening at the top of the bag, and heeding neither wind nor weather as they camped in their little tent swinging in the wind and safe from the storm.

On the top of a telegraph post, hawks may often be seen resting from their long flights and watching with keen eyes for a field-mouse or other luckless prey.

It is a beautiful sight to see a flock of red-winged blackbirds rise in sudden flight from the yellow of a wheat-field, lighting up the scene as with little glints of flame. As the glorious autumn of Northern latitudes approaches, and the ripened grain falls with the cheerful click of binder and reaper, picturesque ricks and stacks dotting the landscape, with sudden whirr the grouse and prairie-chicken rise from the mellow stubble-fields in graceful sweep.

In the marshes, among reeds and rushes, the wild duck—with green-gold crown and dappled wing—tempts the huntsman's skill; while overhead, far against the blue sky, comes the "honk, honk" of the wild geese flying South to winter feeding-grounds—looking like new-fallen snow on the burnt prairie as they alight.

As winter sets in with the clear, cold brilliance of these latitudes, flocks of snowbirds flit around, chirping and pecking at dry seeds and berries. Like the stormy petrel,—the "Mother Carey's chickens" of the sailor at sea,—they herald the approaching storm before whose arctic rigors they fly as it sweeps on in the fury and sting of the blizzard.

But cultivation and settlement are fast changing the loneliness of the prairies into farms and tree-claims—with all the busy life incident to husbandry in a tract so preeminently adapted to agriculture. The birds will inevitably follow, and before many years we may hear again the songs which mingle with our memories of home and childhood among the New England hills and Eastern valleys.

MARY W. ALLOWAY.

#### SINCE SHE RESEMBLED YOU.

(Song.)

When first the heart awakens  
And throbs to Beauty's way,  
The image then imprinted  
Can never fade away.  
Oh, ever fond and fair!  
Still, ever still untrue,—  
I only love you, other one,  
Since she resembled you.

Since she resembled you,—  
Her winning face and air,  
We never love the other  
Till th' last and first compare.

'Twas like the soft delighting  
Of first remembered springs;  
Her form and face uniting—  
How tenderly it clings!  
Those springs are far away,  
And form and face I knew,  
Still, I but love you, other one,  
Since she resembled you.

Since she resembled you,—  
Her winning face and air,  
We never love the other  
Till th' last and first compare.

L. A. OSBORNE.

Written for The Northwest Magazine.

#### WHICH WAY DID SUMMER GO?

Which way did Summer go?  
But yesterday I called her mine;  
I felt her breath, like odorous wine,  
Fall soft upon my waiting lips.  
She pledged her faith, and yet she slips  
Away from me, leaving no sign.  
Oh, winds that blow,  
Which way did Summer go?

Which way did Summer go?  
O warm, brown hills, you saw her pass,  
Her footsteps bent your dreaming grass  
That lies, half-shadowed, half in light!  
I clasped her close but yesterday!  
Oh, half-stilled brooks, saw you the lass?  
O birds, you know!—  
Which way did Summer go?

FLORENCE A. JONES.

Written for The Northwest Magazine.



#### A Rich Sheep County.

According to the assessment roll of Sweet Grass County, Montana, for the year 1896, there are 249,295 head of sheep, 1,211 work horses, 1,405 range horses, 7,851 stock cattle; 651 cows and 548 hogs. With that supply of stock, the *Big Timber Pioneer* thinks that the people are in no immediate danger of starving, even though wool does go down in price to zero.

#### Tons of Wool Now.

See the wagon-load after wagon-load of wool coming into town, says the Dickinson (N. D.) *Press*, and then think back, you who were here in '87. There were only two or three little bunches of sheep in the country; and, if you remember, the whole season's clip was not enough to make a respectable showing in one end of a box-car.

#### Some Washington Telegraph Poles.

The Sunset Telephone Company has just erected in Aberdeen, Washington, two of the tallest telephone poles on record. They are on either side of the Wishkah River, and are respectively 107 and 110 feet long, ten feet of which is in the ground, the wires which stretch from the top being 104 feet above mean high water. The poles are of cedar, three feet thick at the butt, and came up from the Wishkah River. The wires are put up this high to enable schooners to go up the river.

#### Prosperous Development.

In 1893, states the *Spokane Chronicle*, when the population of Washington was not far from 380,000, the school census showed 57,472 children in the State. The total number in all Spokane County was just 4,278. Now the city of Spokane alone contains 5,538 children of school age—260 more than the entire county reported only three years ago, and almost one-tenth of the total number reported for the State at that date. Estimating the population at the ratio existing throughout the State at that time, Spokane can fairly lay claim to over 36,000 today.

#### Water-Wheel Irrigation.

Frank McGuire, who has just returned from a visit to Fred Labarre, on the Marias, informs us that Mr. Labarre has the most perfect system of irrigating with a current wheel in the county, and probably in the State. On a small island near the shore Lebarre has built a heavy pier, and another against the south bank of the river. On these supports rest the axle of the wheel, and the same can be raised or lowered several feet, as the stage of the water may demand. A heavy wing-dam is run out into the Marias at an angle up-stream, thus bringing a larger quantity of water with increased speed into the narrow channel between the piers upon which the wheel swings. The wheel is twenty-eight feet in diameter and eighteen feet wide, is carefully hung, well constructed, and works smoothly. It carries thirty-two buckets, sixteen on each end, each bucket having a capacity of eight gallons. The wheel makes three complete revolutions a minute, thus lifting and dis-

charging between 700 and 800 gallons of water within that time, or a total of not less than 18,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. Through a large ditch the water is conveyed across the ranch to the foot of the bluffs, and from this the lateral ditches will be run so as to cover the entire bottom of about 600 acres. The cost of the wheel, wing-dam and ditch was considerable, but Labarre is confident that it will pay for itself the first season.—*Fort Benton (Mont.) River Press*.

#### Puget Sound Fruit.

The *World-Herald* of Fairhaven, Washington, says: "In conversation with A. J. M. Hosom, of Coupsville, recently, he presented some thoughts worthy the consideration of the horticulturists of Puget Sound. He says that Puget Sound is the highest latitude on the American continent in which cherries can be grown. If this be true, then our cherries are the latest in America to mature and, being the latest to ripen, no competition awaits them in the Eastern market. While this is true of the cherry, it is more so of the late pear. Take the pear of this country that ripens in December and January, after the frosts come. If shipped to the New York market in February, it would be a novelty. Just think of it—ripe pears from Whatcom County, which is in a more northerly latitude than New York, in the month of February!"

#### Oregon Enterprise.

The *Portland Oregonian* is authority for the statement that there is to be an entirely new feature in the transportation service of Oregon. Col. John G. Day and his son, Isaiah N. Day, who have completed the locks at the cascades, will now engage in a business that promises to almost revolutionize the transportation service of the Inland Empire. The purpose is to place on the Columbia River a fleet of steel-built steamers especially designed for swift water navigation, and also to be operated in connection with the proposed boat-railway between The Dalles and the Deschutes River.

Colonel Day, the head of the enterprise, will visit the shipyards in the East and order the construction of steel hulls for two steamers especially designed for Columbia River traffic, the plates and ribs to be made of the highest grade of steel, so as to secure strength and lightness. Each vessel will be provided with screw propellers and twin auxiliaries, the latter

specially designed, with telescopic shields, so that they can be readily operated in case of extreme necessity. One boat will be put in service on the Upper Columbia River, while the other will be run between Portland and The Dalles, passing through the locks at the cascades.

The purpose of the new company will be to engage not only in local traffic, but also in other industries along the middle Columbia section.

Regarding the opening of the locks at the cascades, Colonel Day says: "While no official notification has been received regarding the availability of the recent appropriation by Congress, I am satisfied that everything is in a fair way to allow the locks to be opened for navigation shortly after the subsidence of the present high stage of water."

#### Growth of Live Stock Interests in North Dakota.

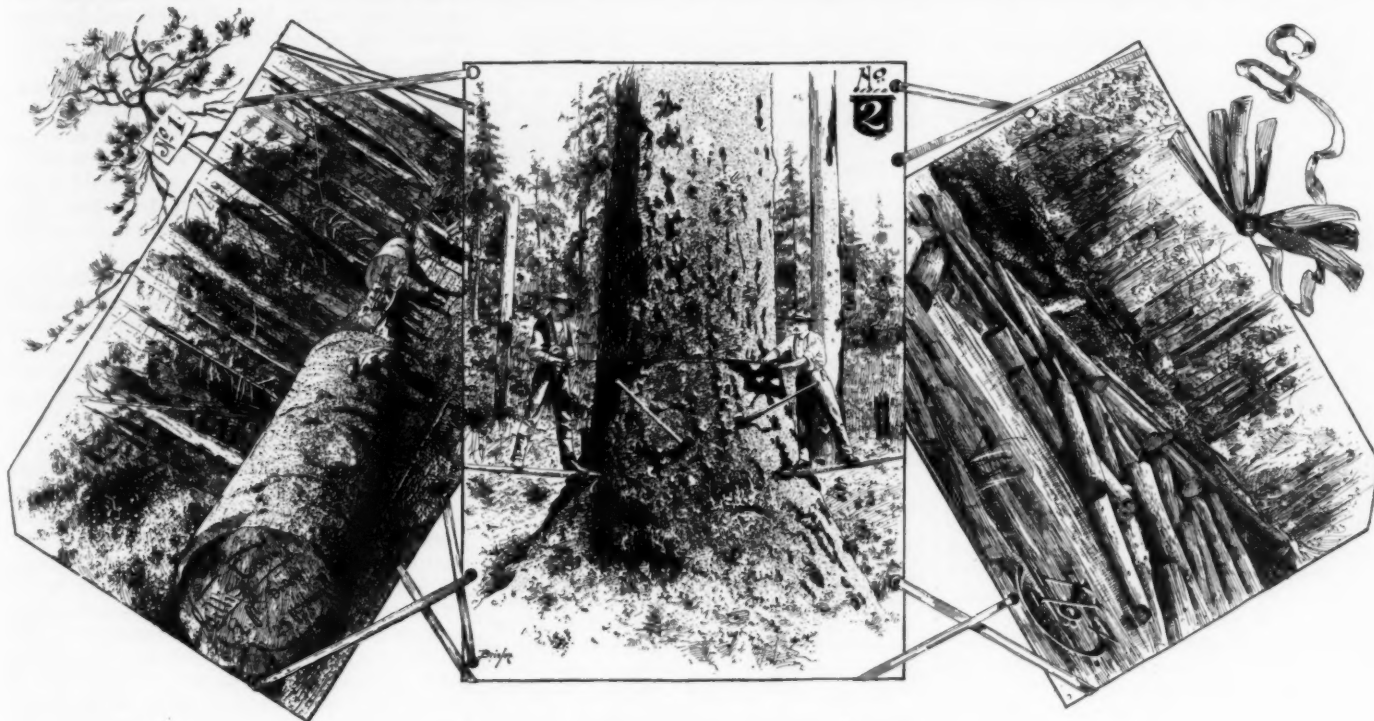
Ten years ago in Stutsman County, North Dakota, according to the State Auditor's report, there were but 1,949 horses in the entire county. Today there are 4,080,—valued at \$117,531. The number of cattle of all kinds in the boundaries of Stutsman County has fluctuated considerably from year to year, for obvious reasons. At only one time since '89 has the number been so small as now, though a fair average has been maintained. In '89 there were 4,540 head, in '90 5,972, in '91 6,569, in '92 5,281, in '93 5,689, in '94 4,794, in '95, 5,084, and this year there are 5,028 listed as worth \$51,168. In '85 the cattle numbered but 2,750. There are now 1,290 yearlings, 981 two-year-olds, 2,620 cows, fifty-one work oxen and eighty-six other cattle listed. Swine have decreased in number the last ten years. In '86 there were 1,034, while now there are but 974 over six months old. Of sheep there are 14,340. The wool clip last year from 9,711 sheep amounted to 65,327 pounds; this year it will amount to 100,000 pounds.

Stutsman is an agricultural county. These figures fairly represent many other similar sections of North Dakota, and tend to show that a reasonable proportion of wealth in the agricultural communities consists of property other than lands and grains. There are, of course, counties in which the live stock industry not only predominates but attains enormous proportions, great herds abounding that are worth in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.



A FARM HOMESTEAD NEAR OAKES, NORTH DAKOTA.





FROM FOREST TO SAWMILL.—TIMBER SCENE IN WASHINGTON.

#### The Timber Resources of Washington.

J. H. Price, Washington's Secretary of State, has just issued a book on the varied resources of the State by counties. It is a valuable compilation of facts from which we make the following extracts touching the timber resources:

"The Cascade range of mountains divides the State into two distinct regions differing entirely in their physical characteristics, and in no feature is this difference so marked as in the forest growth. The abundant moisture and genial climate of Western Washington have for countless ages been forming these great forests, which has given to Washington timber world-wide fame. On the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains there is a considerable body of timber, principally fir, yellow pine, and tamarack. The central portion of the State is devoid of timber, but on the northeastern border we find another body in which the yellow pine predominates. In Western Washington the Douglas fir is the predominating timber, constituting, it is estimated, eighty-five per cent of the total. In some districts, notably in Southwestern Washington, considerable spruce, cedar and hemlock are found interspersed with the fir. In other districts cedar abounds, with very little spruce or hemlock. The spruce is mostly found close to tide water and at a low altitude. Very frequently two sections, side by side, will differ entirely in the proportions of the different varieties. The popular conception of Western Washington is one great forest from the summit of the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. This, however, is far from being correct. There are large areas of treeless prairies in Western Washington, resulting from the gravelly character of the soil. There are also large areas where the timber has been burned off in former ages, and where the new growth of timber has not yet reached a merchantable age; and on the higher elevations of the Cascade and Olympic mountains there is very little timber. It should also be borne in mind that a great deal of the timber is remote from existing railroads or logging streams, and is, therefore, not accessible at present, which gives an additional prospective value to that which can be inexpensively logged. It is not necessary, however, to go to the other extreme

and underestimate the extent and value of our timber, which has no equal in the known world and which will be a source of countless wealth for generations to come.

"So much of the timber lands have not been thoroughly or systematically explored that it is difficult to make an estimate of the amount of standing merchantable timber in Western Washington, but, after careful consideration of all sources of information, the following is believed to be a conservative estimate:

Fir, number of feet.	127,500,000,000
Cedar " "	9,000,000,000
Spruce " "	4,500,000,000
Hemlock " "	9,000,000,000
Total number of feet	150,000,000,000

"The extent and quality of the standing timber varies considerably in different localities, ranging from five to forty million feet, board measure, to a section of six hundred and forty acres, though some sections have been found exceeding even the latter figure. A careful cruise of one township in Pacific County showed that it contained 800,000,000 feet, and it is entirely safe to say, that nowhere in the world, excepting perhaps in the State of Washington, could this township be duplicated in the extent and quality of its timber. The amount of timber per section or township is not extraordinary when we consider the size of the individual trees. To illustrate, a fir tree was cut a short time ago in King County which measured nine feet in diameter at the butt, four feet eight inches at the top, 186 feet long, and scaled 64,000 feet of lumber. The general range of fir, however, is from 4,000 to 15,000 feet, board measure, per tree. Cedar will average about 4,000 feet per tree, and spruce 7,000 feet.

"In the variety of uses to which it is adapted, the Douglas fir has no equal. By careful and exact tests it has been proven stronger than the best Eastern oak. As the accuracy of this statement may be called in question, we give the actual results of tests which were made by the engineering department of the Northern Pacific Railway. Pieces of Eastern pine, Eastern oak, and Douglas fir, each two by four inches and four feet long, were laid edgewise on supports three feet nine inches apart in the clear, and, by applying a concentrated weight

in the center, each was loaded down until it broke. The breaking weight or pressure was as follows:

Eastern white pine	1,610 lbs
Eastern oak	2,439 lbs
Douglas fir	4,320 lbs

"The very best proof of the great strength and durability of Douglas fir, is the fact that it is now being generally used for railway car-sills and bridge stringers, two purposes for which the strongest timber obtainable are necessary. Its tall growth and large girth permits of greater possibilities in the way of long and large-dimension timber than any other tree. For all structural work, especially when great span is required, and for ship timbers and decking, it has no rival. The natural sticks make the best ship spars in the world. It makes splendid flooring and is an excellent finishing lumber, taking on a smooth polish. There is, perhaps, no other timber that can be used to advantage for such a variety of purposes.

"The spruce of Western Washington much resembles Eastern white pine. In certain districts of Washington, hemlock is found. This hemlock, which is also known as Alaska pine, differs entirely in its botanical and physical characteristics from the hemlock of the Atlantic Coast. It takes on a fine finish and presents a handsome grain. Like spruce, it is odorless, so that it is excellently adapted for packing-cases. Careful analysis has shown that the bark contains from fifteen to twenty per cent of tannin as compared with Eastern hemlock, which averages about ten per cent.

"The value of Washington timber is greatly enhanced by the wide range of market which it commands. From the land-locked waters of Puget Sound and the various shipping ports on Gray's Harbor, Willapa Harbor and the Columbia River, a large fleet is constantly employed carrying this timber to Australia, South Africa, China, Japan, Great Britain and Continental Europe, Central and South America, Mexico and California. At the larger mills from six to twenty vessels may be seen at any time receiving their cargoes. Thousands of car-loads are shipped annually to all parts of the East, as far as New England. And yet the lumber industry of Washington is in its infancy."

## A CAMP PARTY.

By Bernice E. Newell.

"Let's give a camp party," said Alice, suddenly, one idyllic July morning as she swung to and fro in the white Indian hammock that hung between the dark-green madrona trees, her pink gown adding just the right touch of color to the picture—which was a charming one, for Alice is a beauty and no mistake—tall and lithe, with a mobile face that is illuminated by the most wonderful pair of star-like eyes.

"It actually seems too selfish to just go on and live here so blissfully and not let other people know how blissful it is," she continued, in a reflective tone. I saw that she was studying the proposition, and so said nothing until her half-formed plan should take shape.

"We could charter the steamer to bring them over and call for them on its return," she went on; "but what could we do?"

"Have a clambake?" I ventured—not that I thought it would do, but to put down as one of the things we would not do.

"No; that's too picknicky; and we won't give a tea, because that is too stiff and citified; and to invite people to come here and play cards, would be an insult! We'll just be at home,— 'Camp Manzanita at Home,'—and then decide what to do. Girls!" she called, "come here. We're going to give a camp party. Come and tell us who you want to ask."

Out they flocked—those three sweet women who, with my wife, have been the hostesses of Camp Manzanita during the most delightful summer that ever passed over the heads of four devoted and happy couples, who got themselves out early in the season for one prolonged and glorious "lark" on a little gem of an island in the midst of the blue waters of Puget Sound.

"Beautiful!" said Kate.

"Charming!" cried May; and the chorus was taken up by small Mable and Will and Fred, who came tumbling excitedly upon the scene, crying:

"May we see the party, mamma?"

"We'll be just as good!"

"My dears—all of you," began Alice, in dismay, "the party is as yet the wildest chaos in my brain. I seemed to have a vision of all our friends out here getting a taste of the gorgeous times we are having, and I forthwith declared the party. It's rather premature, I must confess," with a pat on Ted's curly head, "but now you must all begin and help me think it out. First of all, we must see how many we will ask."

"I'll get pencil and paper," said Secretary Alfred, who is bound to make reports on everything. "Now, don't all speak at once. I'll write the list."

"Well, there are the A—'s and the B—'s and the C—'s,—"

"Yes, and that beautiful Miss Confare! She'll make her mark if she goes on the stage," declared Kate.

"That's so; and then the great singer, Signor Foli, who is spending the summer with his sister; we must have them all."

"Oh! put down Mr. and Mrs. Crandall;—isn't she perfectly killing, that woman?"

"We musn't forget the doctor from Rome—Van Marter is the name, isn't it, Ev? He is adorable!"

"Nor that bright young Lawyer Hayden, from Chicago, though he is such a worker he never goes out, they say."

Here the secretary looked grave.

"I must request you, ladies," he remarked, "to be somewhat less biographical, else this list will be as long as the moral law and still we shall not know who to send our invitations to."

"Have you been putting down everything we said?"

"You horrid man!"

"But, really, girls, we must decide about how many there will be before we can plan what to do."

So the list grew apace, until it crept up into the neighborhood of two hundred, when the secretary struck.

"It's no use," he said. "We don't want to give a crush. They won't all come, of course, but we might as well stop there. How are they to get here?"

"Couldn't the 'Sophia' make two trips?" asked May.

"No. Besides, it would take too long."

"I'll tell you," put in Ev., who is always blest with happy ideas; "we can get a barge, a picnic barge, and the 'Sophia' can tow it in!"

Alice clapped her hands. "Perfect!" she exclaimed. "Everett, you always were an angel! A flower-decked barge, on one of these matchless evenings—moored to our little float as the

sun drops behind the Olympics and touches everything with glory, and all of us standing down on the beach as it comes in, ready to touch a match to the biggest camp-fire that ever blazed! Isn't that a good beginning?"

"Couldn't be better," we murmured, and the secretary was forthwith instructed to issue cards to the effect that visitors would be received at Camp Manzanita on Wednesday, the steamer "Sophia" leaving the dock at Tacoma at 6 p. m.—sharp!

Then the fun began—as we received the tiny white missives that told us who to expect, and planned for the refreshment and amusement of our guests.

Manzanita Lodge is, to begin with, an entertainment in itself. Standing on a picturesque bluff that is covered with splendid madrona trees, dark and glossy as to their foliage, red and glossy as to their twisted trunks, it is no wonder that the Yacht Club of Tacoma chose the spot for its headquarters and built the large, handsomely-appointed house which we have found so well adapted to our uses for a summer bivouac. In front of the house is the children's play-tent, and the woods are full of lover's nooks, hammocky places, and every opportunity to loaf luxuriously in view of the ever changing water and the battling crags of the Olympics. An entrancing wood-path leads up the hill to the clear spring from which the water is piped to the house, and passes the mammoth stumps of two noble trees that are the wonder of all who behold them. The interior of the house was trimmed lightly with greens and hung with colored Chinese lanterns, and the broad veranda, with its screen of vines, was immediately decided upon as a supper-room, where small tables could be placed and the viands handed out through the low windows. Dozens of Chinese lanterns made the grounds look like Tokio and filled the hearts of the small people with wild delight when told



"Certainly no more enthusiastic company was ever bidden together."



that they might sit up and see the pretty lamps lighted.

"What to have to eat?" that was the next question.

"Not ice-cream!" declared Alice, emphatically.

"If there is anything original in this camp, let it show itself now! I, for one thing, am in favor of clam chowder!"

"Clam chowder!" gasped May, faintly.

"Yes! why not? Could anything be more appetizing or more appropriate than some of John's delicious chowder, piping hot, when those people, who won't have had their dinner, arrive after an hour's ride across the water?"

We always agreed with Alice, and we did so now, declaring ourselves against ice-cream with a vengeance.

"Then we can serve salads—crab salads—in those largest white clam-shells, and coffee and sandwiches!" she went on triumphantly. "Doesn't that sound good enough to eat?"

So that is how we gave a party at Manzanita Lodge; and the programme was carried out to the letter. Certainly no more enthusiastic company ever was bidden together than that which disembarked from the barge with its covering of evergreens and, saluting the big camp-fire with loud hurrahs, proceeded to make merry over the premises. The sunset was matchless, the night just warm and balmy enough, the supper exactly the thing; and, later, when the camp musicians tuned their instruments, a sudden impromptu dance sprung up, and the polished floor of the long room was full of the gayest lot of revelers that ever chased the flying hours—while the yellowest of moons smiled in between the tall trees and struck out a broad, gleaming path along the dark depths of rippling water—a picture worthy the brush of De Hass, and one in which he would find delight.

They called it a "Little Paradise," a "Bit of Arcadia;" and, just as the "Sophia" sounded her whistle for the return, one of the most elegantly-fastidious women in Tacoma whispered in Alice's ear:

"Such a success, my dear! Your dress, the supper, and all, were so appropriate. You caught the spirit of this woody place and gave it to us in its natural state, and the effect was charming!"

#### THE POINT—GRAY'S HARBOR.

A dismal forest of half-starved pines,  
Shallowly-rooted in dull, gray sands,  
Limbless, twigless, save its topmost lines,  
Cold, ill-favored and mute it stands.

A barren field to the drift-marks rolling,  
Dipping far out to the deep-blue line;  
Lifeless, fruitless, no flower growing  
Save a little, creeping, waxen-like vine.

Small beds of shells in hollows collected,  
Whitening bones on time's battle-field;  
Strange, dark shadows weirdly reflected—  
Uncouth, uncanny, a tomb unsealed.

The fog now settles; a ghost-like pall  
Pales and obscures the gold tint of day;  
Low, dull rumbling, as breakers fall,  
Is wafted to shore from the outer bay.

The weird "too-woo" of an owl is heard,  
Coming forth from his lone, dark cell;  
A messenger seems to await the word:  
Listen! 'Tis "Death," tolls the buoy bell.

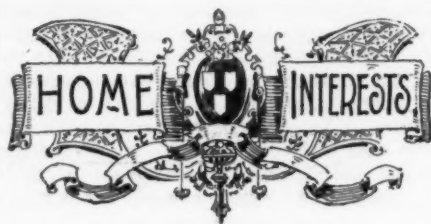
The moon now rides through a wild, flecked sky,  
Piercing wind-waves cause the pines to moan,  
Roaming sea queens now a-wing and cry  
As the waves are lashed into seething foam.

Two lifeless forms on the pale sands lying,  
Close to the foam-line of yesternight's storm;  
The mighty sea seems sobbing and sighing  
For the heart grown cold in each rigid form.

A broken spar from the waves uplifted,  
Shattered knees on the beach are cast,  
A riven hulk on the bar has drifted;  
The day breaks anew; a storm has passed.

Written for The Northwest Magazine.

A. GUY.



#### Our September Scrap-Book.

Simple cologne water, applied to the hair with an atomizer, is said to keep it in curl.

To prevent flies from lighting on picture frames or chandeliers, rub a little oil of lavender on them.

Raw potatoes are good cleansing agents for stained vessels, brass or steel. The potato should be cut in slices, as it becomes soiled from rubbing.

If, when washing paint, you would use a little powdered whiting on your wet cloth, you would find all dirt and grease disappear at once without injuring the most delicate paint.

Eiderdown comforts are apt to lose their lightness after considerable use. To restore them, beat well with a rattan beater, and hang on the line a few hours in a strong wind.

Table salt which is dried for the table should be allowed to grow cold and then be mixed with a little cornstarch before putting it in the salt cellars. If this is done, the salt will not become lumpy or damp.

Dingy gilt picture-frames may be brightened by rubbing them with a fine sponge dipped in spirits of turpentine. Rub the mats of engravings and prints, if they are soiled, with stale bread-crumbs.

Butter may be kept firm and fresh, without ice, by rolling it in a damp cloth several thicknesses. The roll should then be placed where there will be a current of air, and the cloth must be kept moistened.

Windows and bureau drawers that run hard may be made to work easily and more smoothly if the edges are rubbed thoroughly with hard soap. If a screen is well soaped before putting in place, it will go in much easier.

If you want your pet canary to sing his best and look his prettiest, feed him occasionally with hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine and mixed with cracker crumbs. Do not give him more than a thimbleful of the mixture at a time.

A good way to renovate old feather pillows, is to place them on the grass during a summer rain and allow them to become thoroughly wet; then fasten on the clothes-line and dry in the sun and wind, and, when dry, beat with a small stick.

To clean a soiled white sailor hat, remove or cover the band and scrub thoroughly with five cents' worth of salts of sorrel, dissolved in cold water. Be careful not to bend the hat out of shape, as it becomes very stiff when dry. Place in the sun to dry.

Half a teaspoonful of salt in a little cold water will relieve heartburn. If taken regularly before breakfast, gradually increasing the dose to one teaspoonful, it will cure dyspepsia, if due attention be paid to the diet. Salt and water will cure constipation.

To look well, table linen should always be sprinkled and rolled at least ten hours before it is ironed. If good linen, it will not need any starch. A cloth, to look well, should not be folded with too many creases. One through the center lengthwise, and then folded again the same way, will leave the cloth without any cross-creases. When dry, roll the cloths, but do not fold.

For an excellent silver polish that may be kept on hand for every-day use, mix a few drops of ammonia with the common whiting used for

silver, and add enough water to make of the consistency of cream; bottle this and keep it tightly corked. Drop a little of this mixture on the polishing-cloth, rub the silver lightly, rinse in warm water, and the silver will be instantly brightened and cleaned without the hard rubbing necessary when polishing with the dry whiting.

#### Musical Ecstasies.

In referring to the absurdly extravagant expressions of many women over Paderewski's playing, the *Spokesman-Review* of Spokane, Washington, says that "it is not within the power of human hands to create by musical sounds a rapture deeper than that stirred in the poetic soul by nature's wondrous melodies. With all his musical skill and genius, Paderewski can not go into a crowded, stuffy hall, and by manipulating the keyboard of a single instrument stir an ecstasy like that which sweeps the heart when the wind rolls through a forest, or the sea breaks on the long, lonely shore, or the great raindrops come dancing to the earth with accompaniment of thunder's crash and lightning's gleaming. And when the composite American woman, who can giggle in the presence of nature's sublime orchestra, or calmly spread the picnic lunch beneath the pine trees and the summer wind, says Paderewski's playing intoxicates her being and throws her into a delirium of ecstasy, the world knows better, and Paderewski himself does not believe her.

#### Paper Socks and Stockings.

That we are apt to have socks and stockings made of paper is now an assured fact, for it is announced that they are already on the market in limited quantities. The mother's mending basket will be depleted of one of its most filling elements when these articles come into general use, as they undoubtedly will, and there will be a wail from somewhere over the loss of another womanly attribute. There is nothing so narrow as tradition. Funny writers got in the rut of making a joke on the bachelor or hen-pecked husband's buttonless shirts, and the world is still fancying itself amused over them, when, in point of fact, for years men's shirts have not owned a button. So with the notion that certain things are to be done by women or they lose womanly caste. In the altered conditions of living it may be the height of penny wisdom and absurdity that women should pester over these insignificant trifles, but there will always remain traditionalists to wag their heads in deprecation of such misconduct.

#### Good Mothers Needed.

What the world needs today, more than all other things, if Ella Wheeler Wilcox is to be believed, is good mothers. Women who are willing to be comrades for their children, not during lunch-hour or for fifteen minutes before bedtime, but during the greater part of their waking hours. Women who consider the guiding and training of the little tendrils (which day by day shoot out in all directions from a child's mind) as their most noble "sphere," and as much a matter of business to attend to as their husbands consider the work in office or shop their duty, to be done without constant complaint or expectation of "sympathy."

#### Another Bright Idea.

A pretty ornament to brighten a hall is a growing plant on the newel post. If this post is flat, have a jardiner of brass or other metal fastened securely to it, and place inside it a palm or other plant that does not require too much light and air. The plant should, of course, be growing in another pot, so that it may be watered conveniently.



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E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ST. PAUL, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

#### SPOKANE'S THIRD FRUIT FAIR.

All our regular readers know of the great success of the second annual fruit fair, held in Spokane last fall. The fair of 1894 was good, but that of 1895 was a great deal better. We printed an illustrated article describing it, written by Mr. Durham, the editor of the *Spokesman-Review*, and the reading matter and pictures gave a pretty good idea of the wealth of perfect fruits grown in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho that were there displayed. Buyers came from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago, and growers rallied from all parts of the fruit regions of the Pacific Northwest to compare notes as to methods of culture, best varieties and best ways of packing and shipping. The fair gave to the fruit industry of two States a great impetus.

The third annual fair will be held at Spokane from October 6 to October 17 inclusive. One thousand five hundred dollars in cash prizes are offered. The area of contributing territory has been considerably extended and will embrace Montana, Oregon and British Columbia as well as Washington and Idaho. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture has taken up the matter for British Columbia and will see that our neighbors in that part of the Dominion are well represented. The great value of the fair is now everywhere recognized, and there will be a superb display. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, good for thirty days, which will enable visitors from the East to look at the different fruit regions and see the orchards and vineyards and stop, if they desire, at the principal fruit-shipping towns, such as North Yakima, Lewiston, Moscow, Vancouver and Portland.

The Northwestern Mining Association will hold a convention during three days of the

time covered by the fair, and this will give visitors an opportunity to learn something of the remarkable mineral developments in the regions near Spokane. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance at the fair of visitors from the East, not only of commission men who deal in fruits, but also of enterprising people who contemplate going out to settle in the new fruit regions to engage in orcharding.

#### KANSAS ON THE DOWN GRADE.

An editorial recently appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* calling attention to the fact that Kansas has been steadily losing population in recent years. The cause that is pointed out is the same that was indicated in an article by the editor of this magazine which appeared in a late number of the *Forum*, namely, the lack of sufficient rainfall for profitable farming in the western part of the State. The *Tribune* recalls the extraordinary boom which Kansas experienced during the ten years previous to 1890, when people flocked into the State to take up Government lands and when there was a total increase of population, in a single decade, of nearly 500,000, and goes on to say:

"There happened to be more rain there than usual for two or three years, and many believed the rainfall was to be increased permanently. So lands were taken up and money borrowed to pay for them and improve them. Numerous towns and villages sprang up, and they, too, borrowed money. Much of it was loaned by New England savings banks, which held the savings of the workmen and workwomen of that section. Little of that money has been or will be repaid. But the semi-arid region remained semi-arid. Years of drought of such intensity ensued as to make crop-raising impossible. So, since 1890, one-fifth of the increase in population of the last decade has been literally burnt out. Successive dry seasons left the farms parched and arid, and now the region is dotted with deserted villages and covered with abandoned farms. Farmers who borrowed the money with which to take up the land have gone to more fertile parts, and the holders of mortgages find their money has been dried up by the sun. The occasional years when there has been some moisture have not been sufficient compensations for the others when rain was practically unknown. Even in the last year, when the population has increased, the returns by counties show that all the gains have been made in forty-five counties, while in each of sixty counties the population has decreased. Western Kansas certainly is a conspicuous supplicant for a speedy settlement of the irrigation problem. Few communities stand more in need of the aid of science to revivify the land."

North and South Dakota have suffered somewhat from the venturesome rush of settlement to untried regions, where faith in the poetic idea, that rainfall follows the plow, took the place of actual investigation into climatic conditions. In neither State, however, was there such an influx of farmers to the semi-arid belt as in Kansas; and, with the better understanding of the conditions of that belt, the population that remains upon the soil is rapidly adjusting its industries to the actual and unvarying laws of nature, and by supplementing the raising of grain and fruit by wool-growing, dairying and stock-raising, is reaching a fairly prosperous condition. Indeed, we think that at present the country in the two Dakotas west of the Jim River Valley offers very good inducements for more settlers, but they must be of the class who know how to take care of cattle and sheep, as well as how to make the most of what moisture nature affords for the cultivation of limited areas. There is one line of industry in that region which has been almost

wholly neglected and to which we should be glad to see attention called by the local newspapers, namely, the raising of corn fodder and putting it down in silos for winter feed for animals. While corn cannot be depended on every year to escape early frosts, it will always grow to a sufficient degree of maturity to cut for fodder.

#### LOOKING AHEAD.

There are many good reasons for thinking that as soon as the hurly-burly of the political campaign is over, the Northwestern States will make a fresh start on all main lines of general development. Of course, nothing can be expected so long as public attention is engrossed in the Presidential struggle, and so long as there is the least uncertainty as to what is going to be the monetary standard of the United States. This question affects every avenue of business and must first be settled. It is not difficult to understand, that if it were an open question, to be determined at the polls, as to how many quarts should make a bushel of wheat after March 1, nobody could safely engage in the wheat business. Or, if it were an open question as to changing the standard of weight from sixteen ounces to the pound to some smaller number of ounces, we can see that all who deal in the commodities that are placed on the scales would be in a very uncomfortable frame of mind. The question as to what shall be the standard dollar is of far more importance, because it ramifies into every branch of human activity. We must therefore be content to wait for the November verdict before looking for a new movement in our great Northwestern country.

The first and most obvious reason for anticipating a period of development to begin just as soon as the financial uncertainties involved in politics are cleared away, is that in no other part of the West are there so many attractions for more people and more business. In the region west of Minnesota we have practically stood still for the past five years, because of the general business depression which has prevailed throughout the entire country. Minnesota has gained quietly and steadily in population through all of the hard times. This gain has been somewhat phenomenal, for the reason that such States as Nebraska and Kansas have retrograded. The exceptional advance of Minnesota is explained by the fact that in this State there are large areas of fertile land, with ample rainfall for farming, which are still unoccupied. This can hardly be said of any other Western State. It is true that much of this land is timbered, but the hard-times settler is not afraid of tackling the woods. He would rather work hard and clear the land than take his chances in the plains country without sufficient moisture. The movement in Minnesota which has given us quite a quarter of a million new people during the past five years, is destined to continue. This is a very big State. It has a great variety of natural features and it meets the needs of a great variety of people.

The eastern part of the two Dakotas has sufficient rainfall for agricultural prosperity, and will gain in population by the changing of large farming to smaller farming. In the central and western portions of those States, there are immense areas of unoccupied fertile prairie lands where the rainfall in some years is not sufficient for large crops. In that region there have been many disappointed settlers who did not comprehend the climatic conditions of the country, and who sought to apply to it their regular Eastern methods of farming. Many failed to make a living and turned back Eastward into regions of greater rainfall, or went on West to the State of Washington. Now



that the conditions of this semi-arid belt are better understood, it is found that settlers who do not rely wholly on grain crops, but who keep cattle and hogs, are doing very well. There is ample room for many thousand more people to get a living in that region. In the southern part of the central part of South Dakota, some progress has been made in farming by irrigation from artificial wells.

There are a number of irrigation enterprises in the handsome Montana valleys that are so far along as to be able to offer land to settlers with water privileges. Other enterprises of great importance will no doubt be put on foot next year under the provisions of the emended Carey Law. The mining industries of Montana are quite prosperous; wages are held up to the old high standard of \$3.50 per day for men who work under ground, and the output of gold, silver and copper increases steadily year by year. Every year adds to the number of profitable mines, and the field is so large that no limit can be set to the future expansion of Montana's great mining industry.

The State of Washington had a phenomenal development in the '80's, and may be said to have been taking breath during the past few years for a new start. The towns grew too fast and there was not enough attention given to the capabilities of the varied natural resources of the country. During the past four or five years, matters have readjusted themselves to a healthier basis and are now in good shape for the new epoch of development in farming, fruit-raising, stock-growing, lumbering, fishing and mining. This big and beautiful State has less than a half-million people and has ample resources to support at least a million and a half in the near future.

The State of Oregon has progressed more slowly than its younger sister Washington, principally from the fact that the best agricultural districts were occupied in large holdings at an early day, before the advent of trans-continental railroads, by a rather unprogressive class of people. We refer especially to the Willamette Valley, which is the gem of all the valleys of the Pacific Coast. Much intelligent effort by business men of Portland, organized into a State Board of Immigration, has made widely known the agricultural and other advantages of Oregon, so that the State will be sure to receive a large share of the next wave of Western migration. In some lines of business considerable progress has been made during the dull times—very notably in the raising and drying of prunes, and the production of other varieties of fruit.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year. In recent years this increase has been mainly in the older-settled portions of the country. There is bound to be another overflow before long, and the Northwest, with its favorable climate and diversified resources, will be sure to get a large share of it.

#### ABOUT HARD TIMES.

Let us talk for a little while about hard times, and see if we cannot find deeper causes for them than any discussed by the politicians in the present campaign. One of the features of hard times, as all will agree, is the prevailing low range of prices. Some people attribute the general decline in prices to a defect in our monetary system and say that if we had a white-metal basis instead of a yellow-metal standard, or if we had more paper money or a different kind of paper money, all would be well.

Let us see. If you are an oldish man, you will remember how a pair of shoes were made when you were a boy. You went to a shoemaker, he took your measure, cut the uppers and the sole,

and stitched and pegged away for about two days to finish the job. How long do you think it takes to make a pair of shoes now? Just four minutes. Do you think it would be possible to keep up the old price of shoes now with any sort of white-metal money, or yellow-metal money, or paper money?

Do you remember that when a brick building was put up, all the bricks were carried up ladders in hods on men's shoulders? Look at the steam-hoisting machine that now takes up more bricks than twenty hod-carriers used to carry. Do you think that the price of brick walls could possibly be restored now to the old figures?

Did you ever see your father or your grandfather tramping around a wheat-field and swinging a cradle, with the sweat rolling off his face? Did you ever see him threshing with a flail on the barn floor? and did you ever turn the crank of an old fanning-mill, while he shoveled the grain into the hopper? Of course, you have seen the modern self-binders and the modern threshers, which sack the clean wheat and blow the straw off out of the way. Well, do you think that wheat can be put back to the old prices with the great reduction made by machinery in the cost of its production?

Look at all the other articles of common use. Formerly it took a good carpenter a whole day to make a panel door. Go to the big planing-mills in Minneapolis and you will learn that better doors than the carpenter used to make are turned out at the rate of over a dozen per hour. Is it any wonder that doors are cheap? Is there any mysterious question about money here? Go through your house and look at all the articles of furniture—at your wearing apparel and your kitchen utensils, and consider how much less labor it takes to produce them than it took thirty or forty years ago. Everywhere, invention has been at work to cheapen cost. The only articles which have not largely fallen in price, are those into the making of which hand labor enters to a large extent. This accounts for the relatively high prices of dairy products. Milking is still done by hand, and almost all the processes of butter and cheese-making still require a great deal of manual toil and supervision. One principle in political economy is beyond dispute—you cannot long keep the price of any article higher than the cost of production and a fair profit. Competition will bring it down.

The remarkable fact about the situation is that in this country the price of labor has not declined, except a little, since 1893. Take a long series of years—'90 back to 1860, and there has been a steady gain in wages, with very few backsets. In 1860 it took on the average twelve hours' labor to earn a dollar in gold; now it takes only a little over six hours. There is not enough work to keep all the workers busy, however, and there is a growing apprehension that good wages cannot long be maintained in face of the new Oriental competition. Japanese factory labor ranges from twelve cents a day for women to thirty cents for men, and it is patient, skillful, intelligent labor, too. A multitude of articles of common use in this country will soon be produced in China and Japan at prices far below those of our home factories. An object lesson in this line can be seen in the library of the writer of this article. Two rattan arm-chairs stand side by side. One was made in St. Paul, the other in Japan. The Japanese chair was brought 5,000 miles by sea and 2,000 miles by rail and was sold in this city in competition with the home-made chair; and it is the better chair of the two.

Now, let us ask ourselves whether the prevailing discontent which is manifesting itself in sporadic political action, has not deeper roots

than can be reached by any legislation. Does it not grow out of conditions that are world-wide, and is it not intensified here by the comparatively high degree of education of our people? Education increases human wants and desires, raises the standard of living and makes pinching and sordid economies very hard to bear.

Are we not feeling the cumulative effects of the countless labor-saving devices that have so enormously cheapened the cost of producing most articles of daily use? Are we not also feeling, as never before, the influence of the countless lines of swift steamships that make the whole world commercially one country? Without a tariff wall, a few cents difference in price would be enough to deluge our markets with products from any seaboard country in a month's time—or less. Must our laboring classes be forced to compete with people who live on rice, and who sleep on the floor with a block of wood for a pillow?

After all, does it not seem that the underlying causes of the prevalent unrest and discontent, and of the many fantastic theories about the powers of government, arise from the working of great economic forces? Industrial readjustments are going on that are painful. Will they in the end make life harder and sadder, or will they make it broader and more joyous? We must trust to the general upward trend of things through the centuries to bring the race out in advance of its present position. Civilization has not gone backwards since the Dark Ages. With all the gains we have made in greater power over the forces of nature, it is not probable that it will now begin to retrograde.

#### No Conventionality There.

According to a Portland, Oregon, paper a thoroughly bohemian young woman of that city was out cycling, and her wheel broke down 'way up on the Canyon road. There was not a man in sight, and the wheel was beyond repair; and, worse than all, it was past running, as the lady had collided with a pile of stones, and the damage stopped the wheels.

The city was several miles away. After waiting an hour, and no one appearing, the fair cyclist decided to make the best of a bad predicament and started to walk home. Soon she met a rancher bound uphill the opposite way. The horseman's eyes bulged out at the spectacle of the trim, bloomed woman in distress.

"Hello!" the cyclist said, with the utmost freedom.

"Howdy!" the rancher returned, gracefully, lifting his much-worn and greasy sombrero.

"My bicycle broke," she explained. "Turn your horse around and take me to town."

The rancher hesitated. He seemed puzzled.

"Will your horse carry double?" the cyclist asked, with an admirable color in her face.

"Yes, ma'am."

"Bring him around, then, so that I can get on."

There was nothing to do but to obey. The young woman mounted on the steed's back and they jogged on to town. On the way, the girl did most of the talking. She revealed great tact, for she discussed the weather, the roads, the crops and politics in a way that amazed the Mount Zion countryman. They passed several people on the road, and, to be sure, they stared.

It was the event of a stale lifetime for that rancher.

When the wheel was delivered in course of time, the gallant rancher stoutly refused all offers of remuneration and maintained that he had had the "goldarndest best time he'd ever had in his life."



THE old soldier will be very much in evidence in St. Paul about the time this number of our magazine reaches its readers. A hundred thousand veterans of the War for the Union will assemble here as members of the Grand Army of the Republic to transact the annual business of that noble organization of patriots, to revive old memories of camping, marching and fighting, and to cement anew the bonds of comradeship. The spectacle of the rally of these survivors of our great struggle for freedom and for national life will be a grand and inspiring one. It will have its pathetic side, too, which will not fail to be observed both by the participants in the parades and by the thoughtful spectators. These veterans are old men now. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing year by year. Their ranks are thinning fast. They are marching to the grave at the rate of one entire army corps every year. They are gray-haired, and very few of them can step off to the old, quick music of the march. Most of them show furrowed faces and bent forms. Compare them with the alert, slender, straight young fellows who make up our National Guard companies which will escort them on the march. At the time they took up arms for their country, all the old fellows looked like these handsome boys of the militia. Few of them were over twenty at the time they enlisted. In fact, the armies that contended on Southern battlefields from 1861 to 1865, were made up of boys. The private soldiers ranged in age from seventeen to twenty-one, for the most part. The captains were lads from twenty to twenty-five, and there were many colonels and generals who had not reached thirty.

WHAT changes life makes in us all! It is hard to imagine that these time-worn old men have been developed by the progress of years from just such youths as gaily stride along to the music of quick-step marches when the militia come out to parade. Where now are the springing step, the bright eye, the careless laugh, the slender form, and the fresh and eager interest in all the events and pleasures of life? All dropped off in the long march to the final muster-out of this phase of human existence—a muster-out which, I believe, is but the prelude to a new roll-call and a new muster-in for the duties of a new and broader field of activity. I wonder how many of these old soldiers would consent, if the choice were offered them by a divine power, to begin at the beginning of their lives and make the pilgrimage over again? Speaking as one of them, I would not. Are they, then, to be pitied that they are so near the end of the long march of life—that the bivouac is so near at hand? Are they not rather to be congratulated that their duties are almost done, and, most of all, perhaps, congratulated that they lived, during their period of youth and strength, in an epoch when they had the opportunity to do great deeds? Not to every man is it given to serve his country and to display in a great cause the heroism and fortitude with which God has endowed him. I have always esteemed myself fortunate that, when the Civil War broke out,

I was of the right age to carry a musket; and I believe this is the feeling of all the old veterans who will soon march through our St. Paul streets. We were not a bit more courageous or patriotic than the young men of the present day, but we had the chance to show these qualities to a high degree, and that chance they are not likely to have.

I NEVER felt like claiming any special credit for carrying a gun in those dark years of the war,—for shooting at the boys in gray and for getting shot myself. Every young fellow who had good stuff in him did the same thing. If a boy staid out of the war, unless he had some good reason in physical disability or in the urgent need of his labor to support an old mother, he was looked upon as a coward. His home community had no respect for him. Bravery and self-sacrifice were universal in that time. One could not reasonably claim much honor for doing what all the healthy, plucky young fellows were doing. I have no patience, however, with the spirit of depreciation of the services of the old soldiers which I sometimes hear expressed by men who are not old enough to know what war means. We old vets do not organize in Grand Army Posts because we want other people to know that we fought for our country, or because we have any craving for public recognition and admiration. We know very well that what we did for the country all the manly young fellows of this day would do if they had an opportunity. We are growing old, and old men grow reminiscent. We like to get together and talk over our marches and our battles and all the humor and pathos of our old life down among the Southern pines and cotton-fields. We like to talk of that great day when Pickett's charge was rolled back from the heights of Gettysburg; of the long, hot siege of Vicksburg; and of how old Pap Thomas held the right at Chickamauga when the rest of the army was doubled up and rolled back. We like to recall the faces of the dear comrades whom we buried in their bloody blouses after the battle's fury was spent. We like to hear the bugle calls and the drum taps, and to imagine for a little while that we are boys again, wearing the blue and following the colors. Surely there is no harm in this; and no one is called on to sneer at us because of the little copper buttons that are the badges of our order and of our fondness for going back in memory to those terrible four years when our country's life was at stake.

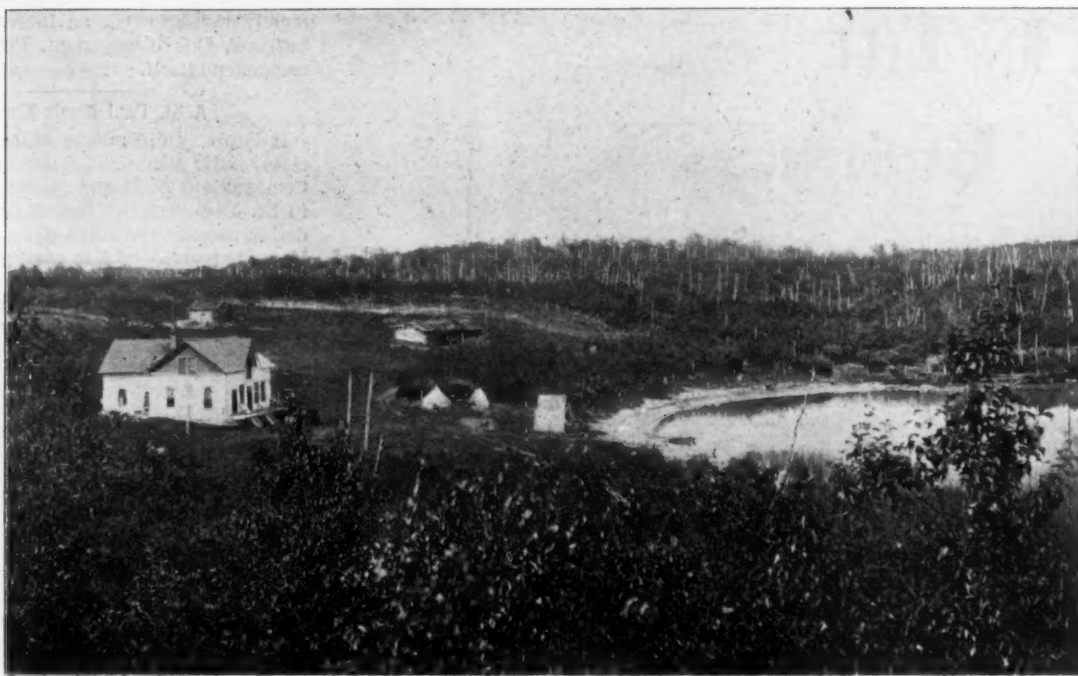
THERE has been a good deal of talk in the newspapers of late about the establishment of a line of steamships, by a Japanese company, to run between Yokohama and Seattle, Washington, in connection with the Great Northern Railway. Most of the Eastern papers which have commented on this new movement have assumed that the two or three vessels carrying the Japanese flag, which will soon make regular sailings to and from Puget Sound, are the harbingers of an entirely new commercial development. The fact is entirely overlooked that the Northern Pacific Railway has been operating a line of steamships between Tacoma and Japanese ports for five or six years, and that the Canadian Pacific has its own trans-Pacific line, sailing from Vancouver, British Columbia. The truth is, the Japanese are attracted to our Pacific Coast trade by three causes. In the first place, the company that will operate the new line of steamships grew very rich out of the business which it transacted with the Japanese government during the late Chinese war, and now has more vessels than it can profitably use on its own side of the ocean. The second cause

can easily be found in the growing volume of trade between this country and Japan, and the third cause is probably some substantial inducements offered by the Great Northern Railway Company. Whether the advent of a Japanese line manned by Japanese sailors to take business away from our American line is a matter for general rejoicing, is seriously questioned by that old and conservative New York paper entitled *Seaboard*, which is the special organ of American shipping interests. That papersays it does not feel any joy over the prospect of cheap Japanese competition with American ship-owners and seamen, and goes on to say that it is utterly out of the question for us to expect American lines to contend with the Japanese, who use British-built ships manned by cheap coolie Japanese seamen, satisfied with a bowlful of rice daily for food. "On the Pacific this new Japanese enterprise means, if unchecked, the same monopoly eventually of American carrying as our British rivals have preempted upon the Atlantic and in our South and Central American trade."

PARAGRAPHS have appeared in Eastern papers headed "The Wheat Crop a Failure in Manitoba." The statements upon which these headlines are based are to the effect that the yield in Canada's great wheat Province will be only sixty per cent of that of last year. Now, last year's crop was a phenomenally large one, and if Manitoba gets sixty per cent of that unusual yield this year she will have a very fair crop indeed. Eastern readers should understand that the wheat crop is never a failure in Manitoba, nor in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. What is regarded as a poor yield in that region would be a very satisfactory one in Indiana or Ohio. Farmers do not expect an enormous return every year. One great merit of the country is that the crop always pays expenses and something besides, even in the poorest years.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad Company has practically passed out of existence, and the Northern Pacific Railway Company has come into full life and activity by the purchase of all the roads, stations, lands and other property of the old bankrupt corporation. There is a good deal of gossip afloat as to the principal financial powers back of the new organization. According to some people the Vanderbilts are to control the N. P. and make it a western extension of their vast system, thus creating an unbroken line, under a single dominating ownership, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. Other people believe that J. J. Hill, the Great Northern president, is a large and very influential factor in the securities of the new company. Both reports may have some truth in them. It is quite possible that the Vanderbilts are among the financiers who furnished J. P. Morgan with the forty-five millions of cash which he required for the reorganization plan. It is also possible that our very enterprising and long-headed railroad financier and builder, Mr. Hill, and his friends may have contributed a good deal of money to the pool. One thing is certain, and that is that Edwin W. Winter is going to run the road, whoever its owners may be, and that he will run it on business motives only, to make it as good earning property as possible. To accomplish this, we may feel sure that a man of Mr. Winter's long experience and breadth of view will understand the importance of encouraging all practicable movements for increasing the population and developing the resources of the great region where his road performs transportation service. Mr. Winter's policy will assuredly be an enterprising and a public-spirited one.





IN THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY, BOTTINEAU COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA.

## THE TURTLE MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.

The Turtle Mountain region of North Dakota is one of the most charming and interesting wooded sections in the entire Northwest. Imagine a great ridge or plateau, about sixty miles long and thirty miles wide, covered with a dense growth of hard and soft wood, interspersed with innumerable ponds and lakes and cultivated patches rising gently to an average height of two hundred feet out of a vast stretch of treeless prairie, and you have a fair conception of this peculiar prairie forest. The mountain gets its name from the close resemblance it bore on the old maps of Dakota to a turtle, but the new and corrected maps convey no such suggestion, nor do they hint that this mountain is the most attractive game and scenic portion of North Dakota.

This beautiful park contains three most picturesque lakes, of considerable extent. The largest—Metigoshe (an Indian word for fish), is quite irregular in shape and has a shore line of over sixty miles. It is dotted with islands, peninsulas and shady nooks, and is encompassed by a gravelly beach backed by a thick growth of maple, oak, ash, elm and poplar, and is well filled with gamy fish. Willow and Geneva lakes, although not so extensive, are equally as attractive, being more handsomely endowed by nature. Bear, moose, elk, white and blacktail deer and all kinds of game-birds abound on the mountain.

The American portion of Turtle Mountain is being rapidly settled and a great many substantial homes and well-cultivated farms already exist on it. The soil is a deep, black loam, and, when cleared, makes an admirable farm, yielding from twenty-five to forty bushels of wheat to the acre. There is yet considerable vacant Government land on the mountain, and a great deal of desirable vacant land in the three counties which adjoin it. Take the map of North Dakota and follow with your pencil the main line of the Great Northern Railway until you come to Church's Ferry. Here you will find a branch line known as the Cando and St. John, which runs up almost to the Canadian boundary line. The first town of any note on this line is Cando, the county seat of Towner County, a handsome, solid, enterprising town with a population of six hundred, well equipped with all modern conven-

iences for comfortable living. Towner is the third northern county west of the Red River, has about the same class of soil and climate, and is well adapted for growing all kinds of cereals. The county is well-watered by lakes and streams, the southern watershed being Devil's Lake, and the northern the Pembina River. Well-water, even in the dry season, is quite plentiful and can be obtained at a depth of twelve to fifty feet. This county contains over one thousand square miles and has a population of only thirty-two hundred; so there is plenty of room. There is desirable Government land in this county alone for several thousand people. For cattle, sheep, or diversified farming conducted on an intelligent plan, there is no portion of the West more attractive to the settler or home-seeker than this section.

Farther up the line we come to Rolla, the county seat of Rolette County, nestling almost in the foot-hills on the east side of Turtle Mountain. This is a bright, clean, active little town of six hundred people, who take a deep interest in the settlement of their county and warmly welcome all desirable people who come here to make a home. The area of the county is nearly one thousand square miles, and the population is about thirty-five hundred. The northern portion of the county consists of Turtle Mountain, and the southern part is a well watered rolling prairie with a highly productive black loam soil. There is a great deal of Government land open for settlement in this county, and well-improved land can be bought for little money. This region is specially attractive to the settler with small means, since fuel, and logs for building and fencing, are ready to hand. There are great beds of coal and much valuable building stone in the center of the county, and with increased population and railroad facilities extensive developments are bound to follow on these great resources.

The crop report last year on five thousand acres taken at random from thirty farmers, shows an average wheat yield of thirty-five bushels per acre. Nine hundred acres gave an average oat yield of sixty bushels per acre, and thirty acres of rye gave an average yield of forty bushels per acre. These are by no means the highest figures, but represent a fair average.

Rolla is the most convenient point for hunters or campers to reach the mountain, besides

being the most desirable place to purchase supplies. St. John's, the terminus of the branch, is the only other railroad town in the county; although there are several other towns—Dunseith, situated about the center of the county, being the largest.

Continuing on the main line of the Great Northern Railway west from Church's Ferry you come to Rugby Junction, where a branch line takes you up to the west side of Turtle Mountain. Willow City, the first town of importance on this branch, is situated on Willow Creek and is one of the most thrifty and promising little towns in North Dakota. It is the distributing point for a large area of country. This prosperous community began with the advent of the Bottineau branch in 1887. It has grown solidly and steadily and is now one of the most progressive towns in the State. There is a great deal of Government land contiguous to this point, and intending settlers would do well to investigate it. The land has the general characteristics of the region—rolling prairie, black loam soil, and an abundance of water.

The pretty town of Bottineau is the terminus of this branch, and it is the judicial seat of Bottineau County. It is located on the west side of Turtle Mountain, and furnishes the supplies for a large territory. Bottineau is one of the famous Turtle Mountain counties. It has an area of 1,130 square miles, over half of which is vacant Government land that is open for settlement. The northeastern portion of the county runs into Turtle Mountain, and, south and west of the mountain country, it is a great, open prairie, rolling gently to the southwest. The soil is a deep, black loam with a clay subsoil, highly productive and unexcelled in any part of the State as a wheat producer. The mountain portion of the county is pretty well settled, but there is lots of Government and cheap, improved farm-lands convenient to the town. The residents of this county are a progressive, industrious, economical people who came here with small means and are now comfortably situated and anxious to secure more energetic and intelligent settlers to aid them in the development of their great county. The county was named after that well-known, sturdy pioneer, Pierre Bottineau, who died last year at the advanced age of eighty-one.

# IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

## A Depot of Campaign Goods and Indoor Games.

A museum of staple and curious indoor games and campaign goods is what one finds at the wholesale and retail supply house of the National Game and Novelty Company at 326 Robert Street, St. Paul. There is no other exclusive game and novelty house in the Northwest. While the regular specialties consist of all manner of indoor games and puzzles, the great specialty just now comprises every variety of political campaign goods. There are party campaign buttons, the humorous "joke" buttons, the bicycle buttons, G. A. R. buttons, and buttons for everybody. There are also campaign uniforms and torches, flags and bunting, Chinese and Japanese lanterns, and G. A. R. banners, emblems and badges. Stocks are large, and the variety almost limitless.

The company manufactures wire puzzles, tricks and magical goods, takes orders for buttons of all kinds and designs at the lowest possible prices, and stands ready to cater to every



NATIONAL GAME AND NOVELTY CO. ST. PAUL.

known indoor want of the amusement-loving public.

An important feature of the business is wholesaling. Campaign and other goods are sold to the Northwest trade by catalogue, the orders coming in thick and fast. The company represents manufacturers direct, imports all foreign novelties handled, and is in position to offer special inducements on all lines carried by it.

## The Home of "The Lion Brand."

While it would be impracticable to attempt mention of all the manufacturing industries in this city, brief allusion must be made to the large plant of the St. Paul White Lead and Oil Company at Water and Starkey streets, on the West Side levee. This business was started in 1883. In 1891 the fine buildings erected by the company were destroyed by fire. They were rebuilt immediately, however, and constitute the home of the company today. In 1895 the company was incorporated. J. A. Willard, the president, is also president of the First National Bank of Mankato and manager of the Mankato Linseed Oil Works, and has connec-

tions with several other Northwestern banking houses and enterprises. W. S. Flynt, vice-president and manager, has been in the paint business twenty-five years, having been in charge of manufacturing departments in some of the largest paint concerns in the country. T. W. Brown, the secretary and treasurer, has been with the company from the first and for six years represented its interests on the road. They are all good, practical men, and it is to their exceptional ability and careful management that the company owes its leading position in the paint world today.

Everyone knows that the celebrated "Lion



WORKS OF THE ST. PAUL WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.

Brand" of house paint is made by this St. Paul company. It also manufactures floor paints, barn paints, stains, fillers, and all goods used by the painting fraternity. These sterling paints, etc., are sold in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Manitoba, and over all the Northwestern country, six traveling salesmen being employed constantly. No local house is more popular with the Northwest trade than the St. Paul White Lead and Oil Company, and we doubt if any is more deservedly prosperous.

## A Chat About Opticians.

The variety of goods now carried by leading opticians is almost bewildering. Take the business of E. B. Meyrowitz, for instance, whose St. Paul house is located at 338 St. Peter Street, in the elegant Lowry Arcade. Besides carrying in stock large and complete lines of every style, quality, strength and material known to the spectacle and eye-glass world, he shows equally complete assortments of opera-glasses, field-glasses, magnifying glasses, microscopes, kodacs, all kinds of photographic supplies, thermometers, barometers, etc., etc. There is also an unusually fine display of surgical instruments. Mr. Meyrowitz has similar houses and stocks in New York, Albany and Minneapolis. Capital, experience and location give him positive advantages over smaller dealers, his facilities being equaled by few opticians in the country. Instruments for the treatment of eye and ear diseases are manufactured by him, as are also all manner of lenses, which he grinds, polishes and turns out

complete. If glasses are wanted, or if one merely wishes to visit an interesting place of business, this house on St. Peter Street will recommend itself.

## A St. Paul Music Center.

It is pretty difficult to enter a really first-class music house, like Howard, Farwell & Company's at 20, 22 and 24 West Fifth Street, in St. Paul, without feeling that one is wandering through the aisles of a monster bazaar. Here are rooms, 75x125 in dimensions, that contain 200 to 300 different kinds of musical instruments. One sees pianos, organs, violins, guitars and all other small instruments; sheet music by the cord, and whatever else belongs to such an establishment. This company holds



INTERIOR VIEW HOWARD, FARWELL & CO.'S MUSIC HOUSE, ST. PAUL.

the agency for the celebrated Chickering, Fischer, Franklin, and other high-grade pianos, and also for the famous Mason & Hamlin and Miller organs. Three to five men are on the road constantly soliciting orders in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. In the rear of the main salesroom is a recital hall with a seating capacity of 300, and several cozy and spacious piano parlors. Down in the large basement are the various store-rooms, repair shops, tuning apartments, etc. The house is supplied with elevators, easy stairways and all mercantile conveniences, and the management is noted for its uniform courtesy.

## A Glimpse of St. Paul's Fur World.

During the present month it is probable that many readers of this magazine will visit St. Paul—perhaps for the first time. Knowing



that St. Paul is the largest fur market in the country, it is more than likely that some of them will wish to visit the leading dealers in furs for the purpose of examining fur goods and styles for the season of 1896-97. They may have a desire to visit the oldest fur house in the city—E. Albrecht & Son at No. 20 East



Seventh Street, whose business dates from 1855. The senior of the firm has just returned from Europe, where he spent several months examining prevailing modes, selecting European furs, etc. He made extensive purchases of Parisian pattern garments, from which the firm is now making a large variety of the most fashionable articles for fall and winter wear. Mr. O. E. Albrecht personally inspected the styles and selected furs in the New York market, so that the stock is one of the most complete ever shown here. There are seal, Per-



L. EISENMENGER MEAT CO.'S TRADE MARK.

sian and mink furs for the richer garments, and astrakhan, krimmer and electric seal for the more popular-priced goods. This firm manufactures all garments sold by it. Its new catalogue will be ready September 15.

#### A Progressive Meat-Market.

Up on Wabasha Street, at No. 455, is one of the largest and best-equipped meat-markets in the whole Northwest if not in the whole country. The L. Eisenmenger Meat Company is referred to. Established in 1870, the business has attained such proportions that it now furnishes employment to nineteen men, eleven of whom are needed to wait on customers who visit the market daily for home supplies of fresh and salt meats, fish, poultry, fine sausages, choice lards, and all other provisions and specialties which one might expect to find in a thoroughly first-class modern meat-market. A floor area 25x150 feet is occupied. There is a tile floor, the counters have marble tops, the premises are heated by steam, and all bulk meats are handled by the roller method and from the rear entrance.

The large resources and facilities of this company are shown by the fact that it supplies all the meats used by the Northern Pacific and the Soo railway companies, and all the meat bought by the Government for the United States troops at Ft. Snelling. This company does its own packing. It packs and cures all its own hams and bacon, and manufactures its own lards, sausages, corn beef, mess pork, dried beef, etc. These food supplies are stored in large refrigerators, one of which has a capacity for two car-loads of meat at one time. The factory is operated by steam, and the appliances used are of the latest devices.

#### Where Northwestern Drugs Come From.

Whether you live in St. Paul or not, it will pay you to go down to the corner of Sixth and Sibley streets and inspect Noyes Bros. & Cutler's immense wholesale drug house. It is one of the largest drug concerns in the country. Its drugs, medicines, paints, oils, glass, chemicals and sundries are shipped to every quarter of the Northwest. The building occupies nearly or quite one-fourth of a block, and each of its many floors is filled with imported and domestic merchandise. It is a progressive house. Full of enterprise and public spirit, no house in St. Paul has done more to give the city a good name and to promote its varied and important interests. It is popular with the trade, because its stocks vie with the largest in the country,



WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE OF NOYES BROTHERS & CUTLER, ST. PAUL.

and because of its ability to compete successfully with all rivals. The building is near the center of business and visitors will be sure of a cordial reception.

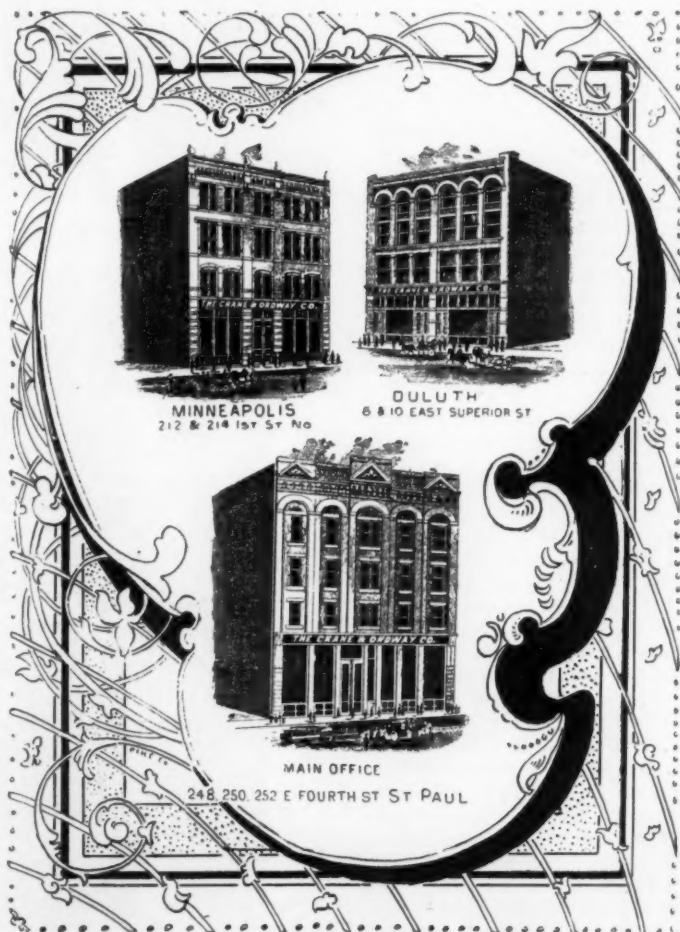
#### A Well-Known St. Paul Company.

Few houses in the Northwest are better or more generally known than the Crane & Ordway Company of St. Paul. The main offices are at 248-250-252 East Fourth Street, this city, but there are strong branch houses in Minneapolis and Duluth. The company's facilities are so extensive that it is able to execute contracts for the largest requirements in any or in all the lines of goods carried by it. It manufactures iron pipe, brass goods, fittings, etc., for steam, gas, water and sanitary purposes,

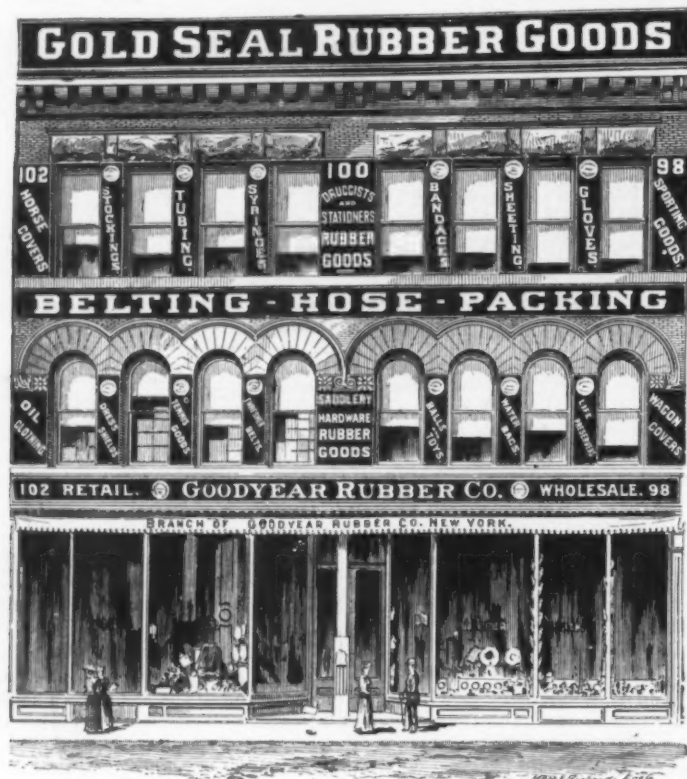
and deals very extensively in iron and wood pumps, windmills and all kinds of well machinery, belting, hose, packing, and railway and mill supplies.

The Crane & Ordway Company constitutes one of the largest and most enterprising houses of the kind in the country—a house that is able to enter into competition with the strongest and to give its patrons the benefits of the best and latest improved goods made.

The Walla Walla (Wash.) *Statesman* says that an Indian man and woman were observed on the streets of that town recently, wheeling their offspring, a boy of about six months, in a \$20 baby carriage. It is supposed that all the white inhabitants turned green with envy. □



THE CRANE & ORDWAY CO.'S ST. PAUL HOUSE AND BRANCHES.



#### A World-Known Rubber Company.

The business of the world-known Goodyear Rubber Company was founded in 1848 at 19 Nassau Street, N. Y., under the name of the Union India Rubber Company. Though the business in time came to be conducted under other names,—since 1872 as the Goodyear Rubber Company,—there has been no change in proprietorship, and the original corporation of the Union India Rubber Company still exists, with headquarters at 487 Broadway, N. Y. The first president was Johnathan Trotter—the first mayor of Brooklyn. F. W. G. Bellows was the first secretary and Nicholas Williams the first treasurer. In January, 1853, Frederick M. Shepard—now president of the Goodyear Rubber Company and the Union India Rubber Company—became secretary and treasurer. The present secretary is J. A. Minott and the manager is James Kipp. The former has been with the company since 1857, the latter since 1867. Nine removals to larger quarters have taken place since 1848.

The St. Paul house was opened in 1885. James Suydam has been in charge of it continuously. Excepting the president, secretary and two others, he has been in the service of the company longer than any other man, his connection dating from March, 1865. In '65 he left New York and opened the books for the Chicago branch. He was bookkeeper in the Chicago house a few years and then went on the road for the company—the first man to travel for it West of New York and East of San Francisco. In 1875 he opened the company's Milwaukee house, which he managed up to the time of coming to St. Paul in 1885. As manager of the St. Paul house he attends to the distribution of the Goodyear Rubber Company's goods in Minnesota, Northwestern Wisconsin and the two Dakotas. Prices here are the same as they are in New York, thus saving to Northwestern buyers the big item of freight on goods shipped from the factories to this point. The superior quality of goods manufactured by this company has made a permanent and increasing demand for more goods than it has been able to

supply the past few seasons—a fact which speaks for itself. This is especially true of lumbermen's overshoes. Such articles as the Goodyear "Gold Seal" mackintoshes are unequaled in the market. In fact, any goods bearing the Goodyear Rubber Company's trademark may be relied upon as the very best.

The company's St. Paul house is at 98-100-102 East Seventh Street. It is 50x120 feet in dimensions and four stories in height. The retail salesroom and the sample-room are on the first floor, the other floors being given over to stock. All kinds of rubber wearing apparel, blankets, packing, hose, tubing, belting, oil clothing, horse covers, gloves, toys, brushes, etc., are carried in stock. A great business has been built up, and to Mr. Suydam belongs the credit of not only being an able and enterprising manager, but of being one of the city's most highly esteemed citizens as well. He is as public-spirited as he is generous and charitable. Coupled with executive ability and a thorough knowledge of every detail of his extensive business, is a loyal interest in the general well-being of those who have so liberally patronized the house which he represents.

#### The Old Sherman House.

One of the most conveniently located hotels in St. Paul is the Sherman House at the corner of Fourth and Sibley streets. It is only one and one-half blocks from the Union Depot. No one need pay hack, cab or bus fare to go there. It is near the court-house and city hall, close to the opera-houses, and in direct connection with nearly all the street-railway lines.

Since H. B. Cram, the present proprietor and manager, assumed the conduct of the house it has been renovated, refurnished and decorated throughout and has become one of the popular hotels of the city. It is conducted on the American plan, and the rates are \$1.50 to \$2 per day. There are eighty rooms, pleasant parlors, steam heat, good elevator service and all hotel conveniences.

Courteous management, prompt service and an unexcelled location, are attractions that serve to maintain the excellent reputation which the Sherman House has always enjoyed. No hotel in the city has a better faculty of holding its patrons.



HOTEL SHERMAN, ST. PAUL.



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The institute is in every way modern and a pleasant place to spend a month for treatment. It is better equipped than any institute in America, and can point to its record for five years with great pride. There is hardly a section in the Northwest that does not boast of one or more "graduates," who are always ready to exploit the virtues and benefits of the "Keeley Cure." If you have a relative or an acquaintance who uses drugs or liquors habitually, and you have it in your power to place him in the Keeley Institute to be cured, you will have done one of the greatest and best bits of charity that lies in your power to do.

The Keeley remedies have the reputation of curing. There are many fakes and pretenders offering, as they term it, "something better," or "something just as good," but it will be wise to stick to the "old reliable." The Keeley has been tried for many years, and 300,000 cured men and women will gladly testify to their cure. The Keeley Cure is the only one endorsed by the United States Government and such well-known personages as Rev. DeWitt Tal-

mage, Bishop Ireland, Bishop Shanley, Francis E. Willard, Francis Murphy, Philip D. Armour, the governor of Minnesota, ex-Mayor Eustis, Mayor Pratt, the press, and all temperance workers. The institute prints in book form interesting reading upon the diseases of alcoholism, morphine, opium, cocaine, neurasthenia and tobacco, and will send them to applicants gladly. The treatment for tobacco is prompt and efficient in destroying the craving and eradicating from the system the effects of the poisonous alkaloids. The special forms of treatment for functional disturbances of the nervous system and in all cases of neurasthenia, are pure and simple and the remedy of the greatest value. Ladies visiting the institute are assured that their wishes regarding privacy will be observed with freedom from all unpleasant associations.

The Keeley Institute invites correspondence.

#### TO HEAL EYESIGHT AND HEARING.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the special announcement of the St. Paul Medical & Surgical Institute and Eye and Ear Infirmary. This is one of the recognized enterprises in this city, and it is entirely worthy of confidence and patronage. The institute employs skillful specialists and treats all diseases specified in a most successful manner and at remarkably low rates. Until Sept. 15, the management has decided to treat those afflicted with eye and ear troubles, whether the treatment require an operation or not, at one-half the rates charged by other first-class eye and ear specialists. This treatment includes free examinations and free medicines, but the offer extends only to Sept. 15. Parties can take advantage of the low railway rates to and from St. Paul this month, and have their eyes and ears examined and treated by these able spe-

cialists at prices that are within the reach of all. Sight and hearing should not be trifled with. These competent physicians offer to examine eyes and ears and render opinions free of charge, every person being at liberty to take treatment or not, as he or she may elect. It is an opportunity that should be seized promptly and gladly, as it no doubt will be.

#### WILL EXPLORE PUGET SOUND.

Columbia University will send a party of naturalists, under the leadership of Prof. Bashford Dean, to explore Puget Sound. Three zoologists and one botanist will accompany the party. The deep-sea work will be done with the "Albatross." The region is almost unexplored. Around Puget Sound it is exceedingly rich and promising in its marine and botanical life. The *Scientific American* says that the expedition hopes to make extensive additions to the teachers' collections of the university, to add new types to the herbarium and zoological museum, and to collect unique material for research for staff and graduate students and for training in independent marine research. The party will return about the first of September.

**MOUFFLON IN MONTANA.**—The Townsend, (Mont.) *Messenger* reports that there is a band of moufflon which ranges between Diamond and Duck Creek. One or two of these animals have been killed, and John Perkins has one mounted. It was not supposed that this species of animal exists in America.

**SUPPLANTING THE REINDEER.**—A two-year-old elk, drawing an ordinary buggy, trotted into the town of Aberdeen, Wash., a few days ago. The elk was harnessed in the usual way, was in every way as tractable as a horse, and stood quietly when tied up to the hitching-post.

## LITERARY GROWTH IN WASHINGTON.

An attractive little volume of verses which comes to us from the Vaughan and Morrill Printing Company of Tacoma, furnishes new evidence of the development of literary talent in Western Washington. It is entitled "In Childland Straying," and the author is Carrie Shaw Rice. We have more than once called attention to the rather remarkable growth of literary activity in the Puget Sound region. That section has already produced three or four writers of short stories whose work finds place in prominent Eastern weeklies and monthlies, and it has good reason for taking pride in a group of minor poets who seek their themes in the life and scenery of that magnificent land of forests and waters, where gigantic snow-peaks are mirrored in the calm surfaces of bays, sounds and inlets which carry the waters of the Pacific Ocean far into the interior. The little volume in question is made up of poems written for the most part about children and for children. These verses may seem trivial to elderly and serious-minded people, but it should be remembered that it is a far more difficult art to write interestingly for childish minds than it is to produce essays for the reviews or political leaders for the newspapers. As an example of the quality of Mrs. Rice's work, we copy the following dainty poem:

## THE CASTLES OF DROWSY TOWN.

Away in the castles of Drowsy Town  
The lights are twinkling high,  
The fays are pulling the curtains down,  
And the winds are wandering by.

The Giant Night in his robe of dusk  
Is coming over the hills,  
Bringing an odor of rose and musk,  
And a ripple of distant rills.

This black man is as high as the sky,  
And his eyes shoot starry gleams,  
And his pockets are ready to burst, well nigh,  
With bundles of children's dreams.

He moves with a soft, mysterious tread,  
Thro' the scented dusk and damp,  
And he carries the moon upon his head,  
As a miner carries a lamp.

And straight for my little ones cometh he  
When twilight is dropping down,  
And bears them swiftly away from me  
To the borders of Drowsy Town.

Oh! the gates are open on ev'ry side,  
And the children are trooping in,  
With dainty cap-strings cunningly tied  
Right under each dimpled chin.

And the fairies gently tuck them away  
In hammocks of lilies and down,  
And there they sleepily swing and sway,  
In mystical Drowsy Town.

Then the Giant Night, in his robe of grey,  
Departs for a scene of mirth,  
Where brown little Chinese children play,  
On the other side of the earth.

So, farewell to the castles of Drowsy Town,  
And farewell to each winsome fay;  
By heath and hill, by dale and by down,  
The children are hasting away.

## LIFE IN THE TRAIL CREEK DISTRICT.

Speaking of life in Rossland and the summary manner taken by British Columbia officers to preserve peace, E. D. Cowan spoke to a Seattle Times reporter the other day as follows: "Any American offensive to the morals or order of the community, or who is known to have a bad record on this side of the line, is promptly ordered to pack his blankets and cross the border. A riotous exhibition of one or more persons in the public streets is checked by a warning, and, if repeated, results in being run out of town without the ceremony of a drum martial. When the men engage in drunken altercations to the disquietude of the neighborhood, Kirkup or his solitary aide-de-camp is around to lead them into the street

with instructions to quickly fight it out. If they do fight, in obedience to this official suggestion, the victor is warned that a repetition of his offense means his expulsion from the town. Fist fighting is indulged in as a necessary evil, and whisky-drinking as an inevitable indulgence. The license system is rigorous, covering everything from the right to run a saloon to the right to erect a stovepipe. No one thinks of violating the laws there.

"One man, Jake Kirkup, is ruler of the town of Rossland. He has only one assistant, with whom he successfully conducts the public business, including that of recorder of the district, and maintains the public peace. The town has no jail, inasmuch as it is the resolute policy to render its use unnecessary. No person is permitted to carry firearms or deadly weapons of any kind, and any violation of this law means the immediate transportation of the offender to Kamloops prison. Gambling is not tolerated. Public women are not permitted to support that class of men never known to work, yet who, in American politics, are most effective in slum elections.

"Speaking of Kirkup, the general factotum of Rossland, he is a powerful fellow, exceedingly conscientious and scrupulous in his habits. He is known as a man who will fight anything on two feet. Last summer two semi-professional pugilists, thinking to make some money out of a fake fight, called at Kirkup's office to procure the necessary license. Kirkup asked:

"Are you sure that you fellows are fighters?"

"That's our business, you bet," bragged the precious pair.

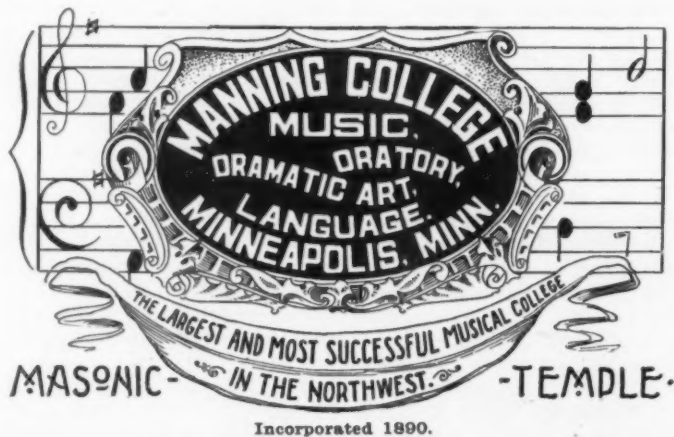
"Well, I will grant you the license with one understanding. If you don't fight, and if one of you doesn't whip the other to a finish, I'll thrash you both."

"The fight never came off."

## THE BUFFALO WOLF.

In former years, when the buffalo herds existed in great numbers on the plains, the kosh-a-nee, or the buffalo wolf, was quite common and followed the buffaloes in bands, devouring the portions of carcasses left on the plains by the Indians, who subsisted wholly on meat. The monster wolves could also, when occasion required, pull down a wounded or disabled buffalo. The kosh-a-nee is simply an enormous wolf, nearly as large as a lion, and of a light-gray color that at a distance looks nearly white. The head is very broad, the jaws strong, the ears erect and the teeth large. The legs are exceedingly muscular and the tail is not so bushy as the tail of a timber wolf. The beast is a most formidable creature and its cry is altogether different from that of an ordinary wolf, and, once heard, will never be forgotten. The buffalo wolf can kill a cow without difficulty, and, if pressed by hunger, would not hesitate to attack a man. There is some danger that these destructive monsters may continue to increase on the ranches where the cattle herds are beginning to take the place of the buffaloes of former years.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel*.

It is only about three years since an option on the famous Independence mine, in Cripple Creek, Colorado, from which a million dollars has been raised in a day, went begging around Duluth for about \$80,000. It was then held by Barbour & Bates. The owner agreed to sell it for \$45,000, and the agents were to have all they could get over that sum. Among others to whom the agents then sought to sell the property were C. A. Congdon, a well-known attorney and not long ago a resident of St. Paul, and his associates. They became interested in the property and were very favorably impressed with it, but they finally concluded that \$80,000 was too much money.



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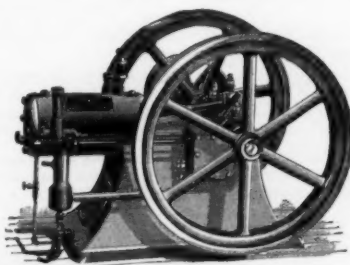
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### Minnesota.

Staples new hotel will cost \$10,000. It will be a three-story brick, 80x86 feet in dimensions.

A woolen-mill is to be erected in Faribault.

Albany is planning for a new village hall and opera-house.

The new Swedish Lutheran church at Bernadotte will cost \$10,000.

Winnebago's new residences this season have an aggregate cost of \$40,000.

Moorhead is working to secure funds for the construction of a large auditorium.

A barrel, hoop and stave mill, with steam plant, is among the coming industries of the live town of Rush City.

The new city building at Fergus Falls will cost about \$15,000 and be one of the best administration buildings in the State.

New Prague, Chaska, St. Hilaire and Starbuck are each feeling good over new flouring-mill prospects. The mill at New Prague will cost \$50,000.

Southern Minnesota apples are plentiful this year and large quantities are being shipped to markets in other States. This is pretty good for Minnesota. It is no longer the "frozen North."

A number of Rochester business men, who sowed 140 acres of Belgium flaxseed last spring, are now reaping a rich reward for their enterprise. The flax fiber is worth \$200 to \$300 per ton, and the tow is worth \$100 to \$140 a ton. A good crop will yield large returns.

The *Improvement Bulletin* says that the development of the iron interest in the Lake Superior region is one of the most striking things in the annals of this country. Since the discovery of the iron mines 100,000,000 tons of ore have been taken out. Sixty-two per cent of this has been mined and made into iron and steel during the past ten years. It is estimated that nearly \$250,000,000 have been invested in mines, docks, railroads and vessels. The Lake Superior ranges are now supplying almost all the Bessemer steel in this country, and their resources have only been tapped.

The shipments of iron ore from Duluth, Superior and Two Harbors for the season thus far has amounted to 2,273,288 tons, which is an increase of \$45,887 tons for the season, as compared with the shipments to August 1 of last year. The total shipments from Duluth, Two Harbors and Superior for the month of July were 858,163 tons and constitute the heaviest for any corresponding month in the history of ore shipments from the head of the lake. The shipments from the port of Duluth last year to August 1 were 720,356 tons, as compared with 1,205,788 tons this season to the same date.

### North Dakota.

A new hotel is being built in Oakes.

Mandan has in storage upwards of 300,000 pounds of wool.

Mayville is preparing plans for a new \$10,000 school-house.

Twenty thousand barrels of cucumbers will be pickled at Lisbon this summer.

Wahpeton, always improving, is now putting up another big church. It will cost \$20,000.

Hillboro is growing rapidly. A contract has just been let for another \$10,000 business block.

The new Fargo-Moorhead directory gives Fargo 9,400 inhabitants and the latter town—which is across the river in Minnesota—3,467.

Fargo is going to have a new city hall. By the way, one of the papers in that city claims that \$700,000 have been expended in Fargo the past year on new buildings and for public improvements. This does not include the building operations following the big fire,

but refers to new structures and improvements within the period named—from May, 1895, to August, 1896. It is a record to be proud of—a record that few towns of double the population can equal. Such growth speaks volumes for the solidity of the business interests which find their center in this elastic and self-reliant North Dakota city.

Farmers in Stutsman County have bought over 12,000 miles of binding twine for use this season. This tells the story of big acreage and fair yield.

In 1895, Rolette County seeded 35,297 acres and harvested 1,220,889 bushels of grain. This year the acreage is 42,129, quite an increase in view of "off times."

A short time ago the Ellendale creamery and the White-Owen Company, both of Dickey County, shipped 6,500 pounds of choice butter to outside markets. That is the way to "diversify."

### South Dakota.

A 100-barrel flour-mill is being built in Brookings. It will cost \$10,000.

Yankton needs increased school accommodations and is having plans prepared for a schoolhouse to cost \$10,000.

A conservative estimate of this year's wheat-crop places it at 22,340,000 bushels, over 8,000,000 bushels less than the crop of '95.

A Deadwood correspondent announces the discovery of copper near that town, and says that work has been carried on till now it is known that there is a large deposit running 26.28 per cent copper and having traces of gold and silver. Not only will this ore be valuable for its copper, but it will be in great demand by the smelters of the Hills for flux. A syndicate is now considering the property with a view to opening it and putting in another smelter at Deadwood.

Recent discoveries in the Wasp mine (Black Hills) of siliceous ore under the quartzite, have exploded the theories on which all mining has been carried on in the siliceous belt, and is of vast importance. It has been the general idea that there could be no ore under the quartzite, and all developments have been made on that idea. If it is proved that these ores continue under this rock, a new era of deep exploration will begin, perhaps resulting in greater discoveries on this vast belt than have ever been dreamed of. The siliceous belt is of tremendous extent, and if the ores are below its footwall, so to speak, their value cannot be computed.

### Montana.

Virginia City is going to build a \$15,000 city hall.

Improvements in the Golden Scepter mine, near Quigley, amount to \$300,000.

Butte's State School of Mines building will cost \$88,456. It will be a fine structure.

A new rolling-mill and concentrator is now running in Goodrich Gulch, near Sheridan.

Missoula's proposed convention hall will have a seating capacity of 1,300. There is nothing small about Missoula.

The Bozeman National Bank carries deposits which aggregate \$300,000. Pretty solid recommendation for Bozeman. No poverty in that town.

The Easton mill and mine, near Virginia City, employ 100 men and are running regularly. The boilers are being put in at the mine for the new concentrating plant.

Alder Gulch is being worked with the usual regularity and will produce, this season, an aggregate output of about \$200,000. The summer has been an exceptionally favorable one.

The Park County court-house at Livingston is completed. It cost \$23,000. It is heated by steam, has electric lights, strong vaults, and is one of the most sightly public buildings in Montana.

Plans have been adopted for the new State Capitol building which is to be erected in Helena. The capitol will cost not less than \$1,000,000 and be Ionic in architecture and Italian renaissance in feeling.

The Silver King mine, on Thompson River, Missoula County, has been bonded for \$15,000 to William C. Tonkin. A provision calls for a concentrating plant of not less than twenty-five tons daily capacity, which must be erected on or before December 1, this year.

The Diamond Hill mine, in Jefferson County, has been sold to a Scotch syndicate for \$2,000,000. The de-

tails of the deal are not made public, but it is understood that its former owners retain a large interest in the property beside receiving a large sum in money. The new owners propose to at once begin the erection of a plant that will, when built, be one of the most complete in the West. The new plant will have a capacity of 600 tons a day and cost between \$200,000 and \$250,000. It will be run entirely by electricity. Machine drills will be introduced, and the mine and mill will have only the most modern and approved machinery. The plant will include facilities for reducing the concentrates by the cyanide process, this plant having a capacity of fifty tons a day. The entire new plant is to be ready for work within six months. The Diamond Hill is a great mine. Enough ore has been shown above the 200-foot level alone to run the plant it is proposed to erect many years. Ore bodies from 100 to 180 feet wide have been uncovered. Tunnels have been driven sufficiently to bring to sight from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons, it is said, of low grade ore. The sale means much to Jefferson County and to Helena. It will distribute hundreds of thousands of dollars of capital and will serve to attract other investors. A large force of men will be constantly employed and the wealth of the State be materially increased.

### Idaho.

The Idaho *World* insists that the placer mines of Boise County have produced \$300,000,000 worth of dust.

The Daddy, at Murray, struck another rich pocket recently and is turning out the richest ore ever seen in the Coeur d'Alenes, the famous Mother lode not excepted. The history of the ledges on which this mine is worked shows them to be a succession of pockets from which gold, from a few hundreds to \$50,000, have been taken. The last pocket is 600 feet in the hill.

Advices from Kendrick state that the amount of gold that has been shipped from there this season from the placer diggings around Pierce City, has been surprisingly large and is estimated at about \$75,000. Miners coming in from the surrounding mining-camps say that the hills are full of prospectors. In every gulch or bar along the streams where there are any colors to be found, men are at work with the pans and rockers, making from fifty cents to \$3.50 per day.

It is estimated that the Coeur d'Alenes will add between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000 to the wealth of the world this year. Within eighteen months the Standard mine has paid \$800,000 in dividends. Other mines which have paid dividends are the Poorman, which has paid \$340,000; The Helena and Frisco, \$425,000; The Granite, \$83,400; The Tiger, about \$180,000, and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan, \$150,000. It is said that if the owners of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan were to exert themselves they could produce one-half of the lead product of the United States.—*Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

### Oregon.

A sawmill with a capacity of 200,000 feet a day is talked of at Astoria.

The owners of the Bonanza mine in Baker County received an offer of \$400,000 for the property and \$100,000 was deposited in a local bank to bind the bargain. The offer was refused.

The roller flouring-mills at Pendleton are running night and day—and have been for a long time. It is one of the best mill-plants in the Northwest, and its output is always in demand.

The Pendleton *East Oregonian* says that the wool scouring-mills of that city will scour nearly twice as much wool this year as last. Last year the mill was shut down on the 14th day of September. At the present time all the available space in and around the mills is stacked with wool, and nearly three months' steady work will be necessary to clean it up. The machinery for the woolen-mills is all up and practically in readiness for work.

### Washington.

Cowlitz County has eight sawmills.

New Whatcom has a broom factory and a brand-new sash and door plant.

Yakima County's sheep have increased from 79,776 in 1895 to over 100,000 for 1896.

Chuckanut's stone-quarry is furnishing stone for two Government buildings in San Francisco.

Spokane's flour-mills are enlarging their capacity. This year's output will reach 600,000 to 700,000 barrels.

The Blewitt mine in the Peasbustin District is averaging an output of \$1,000 per day. The property is equipped with a 20-stamp mill.



The Capital Brewery at Tumwater, Thurston County, is nearly completed. Its cost will be about \$75,000 and its capacity ninety barrels a day.

Tacoma's public school receipts for the past year were \$229,501, the disbursements being \$197,590, of which \$69,761 was for teachers' salaries. The total school assets of the district amount to \$1,032,981.

The rail shipments of lumber from Washington for seven months in 1896 were 68,026,000 feet as against 47,413,000 feet in the same period for 1895. The shipments of shingles by rail in seven months of 1896 were 8,495 cars as against 7,774 cars in the same period last year.

A plant for manufacturing oil from dogfish has been started in Tacoma. Dogfish oil is a standard article of merchandise as a lubricator, and the fertilizer manufactured from the bodies has a ready sale. This class of fertilizer contains large quantities of ammonia and phosphoric acid, chemicals which are especially useful in fertilizing grape-growing lands.

Blaine has five shingle-mills, one sawmill, one box-factory and three large canneries in full operation every day. The Alaska Packing Association there has been packing by hand about 8,000 cases of fish per day, and will double the output when all the machinery is in position. It has paid out over \$50,000 so far this season. These things make Blaine a good town to live in.

Spokane's new directory shows a population of 35,280, a gain of 3,681 in a single year. The directory contains 12,500 names. There are practically no vacant houses in the city—none fit to live in. Rents are advancing, post-office receipts have increased \$3,300 in a year, bank clearances have increased nearly \$5,000,000, and bank deposits show a gain of about half a million. All indications point to a great revival of commercial and industrial interests.

Spokane's third annual Fruit Fair will open October 6 and continue until October 17. The cash prizes amount to \$1,500. There will be fine exhibits of fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, roots and vegetables from the entire Northwest, and the largest display of Northwestern minerals ever seen in this country. It is probable that special excursion trains will be run to Spokane from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, thus giving commission men and others a chance to see Coast products on native soil.

#### Canadian Northwest.

The Reco silver mine, in the Slocan District, will soon declare a second dividend of \$30,000.

The large Pilot Bay smelter, on the line of the Canadian Pacific road, has been sold to the Kansas City Smelting Company. Several stacks and a refinery will be added.

It is reported that 265,000 shares of the Le Roi property have been bonded to a London syndicate at \$10 per share, thus giving the buyers a controlling interest and fixing the total value of the mine at \$5,000,000.

On August 4 the Le Roi Mining Company declared another dividend of \$25,000—equal to five cents a share. The total dividends to date amount to \$300,000. The next dividend will amount to \$100,000, or twenty cents per share.

The Slocan Star recently declared a dividend of ten cents per share, \$100,000,—payable Sept. 1. This is the third dividend paid since August, 1895, the total amounting to \$250,000 for the year. The Slocan Star is known officially as the Byron N. White Company.

The Rossland Miner is responsible for the statement that a "largest smelting plant is to be built somewhere on the Columbia River, above Trail. The plant will have a capacity of 2,500 tons and be much the largest in the Northwest. It will compete for Trail Creek and all other ores of Kootenay, and be operated in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

#### One Honest Man.

Dear Editor: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter, the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, loss of vitality, lack of confidence, etc.

I have no scheme to extort money from anyone. I was robbed by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

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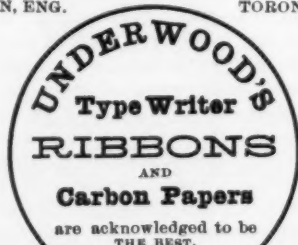
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### HOW MINNEAPOLIS LOST A PARK.

"Observations," which appeared regularly of late in the *Minneapolis Journal*, were a happy grouping of incidents of a historic character that added greatly to the special features of this truly popular evening paper and, at the same time, did credit to H. P. Hall, the versatile veteran newspaper man of St. Paul. I experienced much interest in reading them and thus refreshing my memory of the happenings of years gone by.

Nothing coming under the head of "Observations" has given me more pleasure than the reading of the graphic and interesting account of an attempt made in 1857 to remove the capital from St. Paul to St. Peter. A little later, after the St. Peter episode, another "Saint" appeared on the scene—determined, by means foul or by means fair, to capture the "capital" prize. There was every indication of a combine of the "Saints," and to the casual observer it would appear as if they had it "in" for old Saint Paul. But the original Saint Paul having "fought with beasts at Ephesus," the latter Saint Paul, I imagine, concluded that it was not a difficult matter to cope with the jackals of Saint Peter and Saint Anthony. "Ichabod," may be written over their endeavors to capture the much coveted prize.

Nine years from the time when Saint Anthony made the attempt to locate the seat of government on Nicollet Island, the same beautiful and attractive spot was offered to the city of Minneapolis for the sum of \$25,000, the island to be converted into a park. Thirty years ago the ides of April, the city of Minneapolis voted on the proposition and it was lost. It was the opportunity of a lifetime for a city to secure a gem—an ideal spot for a park. Never will it come again in the history of Minneapolis. Soon after the refusal of the city to purchase the island, W. W. Eastman, the owner, had it platted and laid out into lots. Houses immediately began to take the place of the beautiful primeval forest. Factories and mills occupied the lower portion of the island. In the meantime, it was discovered that only a few feet below the surface there was a splendid stone-quarry. Through the center of this lovely island the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad pushed its way. It seemed as if all the forces had combined with the sordid and baser element in man to mar, deface and forever destroy this magnificent island—designed by the Creator, with right of priority, for a natural park. To the owner it proved a veritable bonanza, as he realized within the next ten years many times \$25,000.

Frequently, as my mind reverts to this event, I wonder how C. M. Loring, the father of the park system of Minneapolis, now feels on account of letting slip the opportunity of securing Nicollet Island for a city park? Mr. Loring was a resident of Minneapolis at the time and was cognizant of the entire proceedings. But, thirty years ago the Mill City contained only about 6,000 population and it may have seemed a useless expenditure to invest \$25,000 in a park, as there were acres and acres of unoccupied land only a few blocks away. At the same time lots on Washington Avenue, between Nicollet and First Avenue South, could have been bought for \$30 per front foot.

Even a decade had wrought wonderful changes, and three decades have transformed a brisk-growing village into a mighty metropolis, whose future may be as full of enigmas and surprises as its past has been noted for commercial enterprise, progress and success.

W. S. EBERMAN.

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To appreciate the benefit such a plant as this is to the community where it is located, it is only necessary to glance at the figures of the amount of raw materials used. This Company has over 400 farmers and gardeners on their books, who bring in each year in round numbers 70,000 bushels of vegetables and 600 tons of cabbage. As the vinegar used must be the best, the company manufactures what they require for pickles and, besides, supply the trade with both cider and cider vinegar in addition to white wine or corn vinegar, their product of vinegar being about 100 barrels per day. Gedney's "Minnehaha Brand" pickles are to be found in every grocery store in the Northwest and are the standard of excellence as far as the Pacific Coast.

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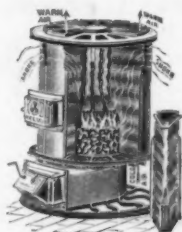
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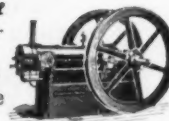


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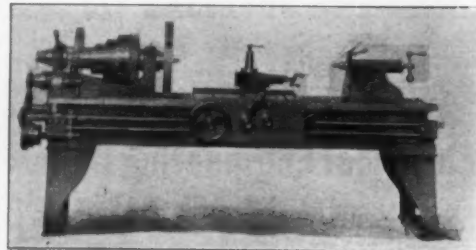
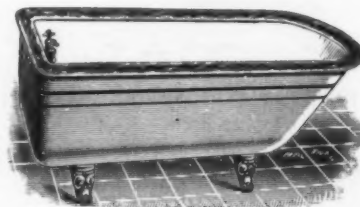
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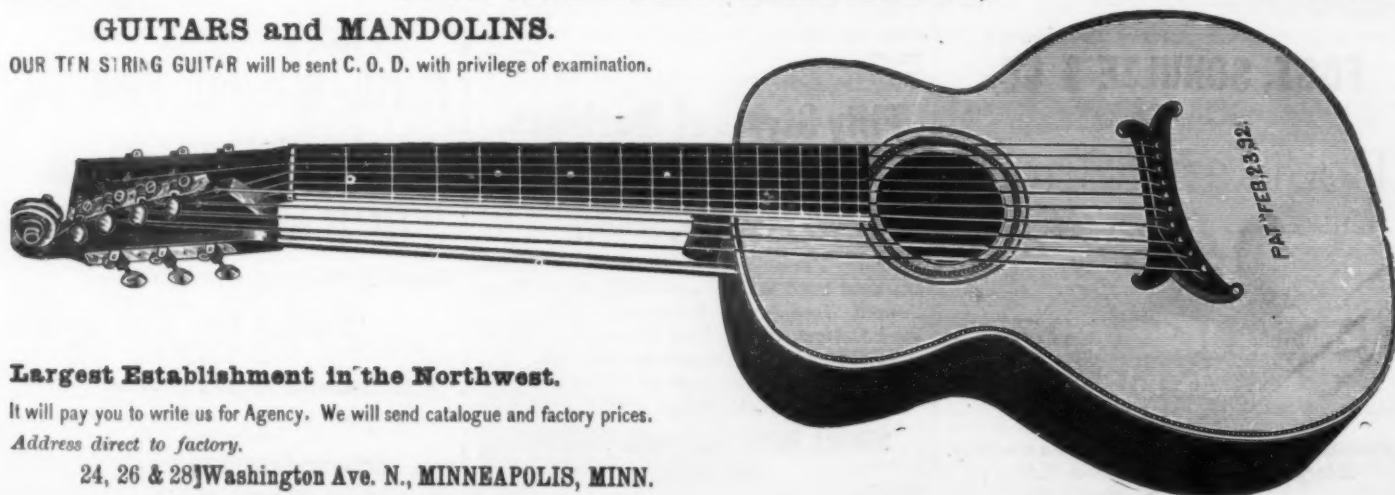
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OUR TEN STRING GUITAR will be sent C. O. D. with privilege of examination.

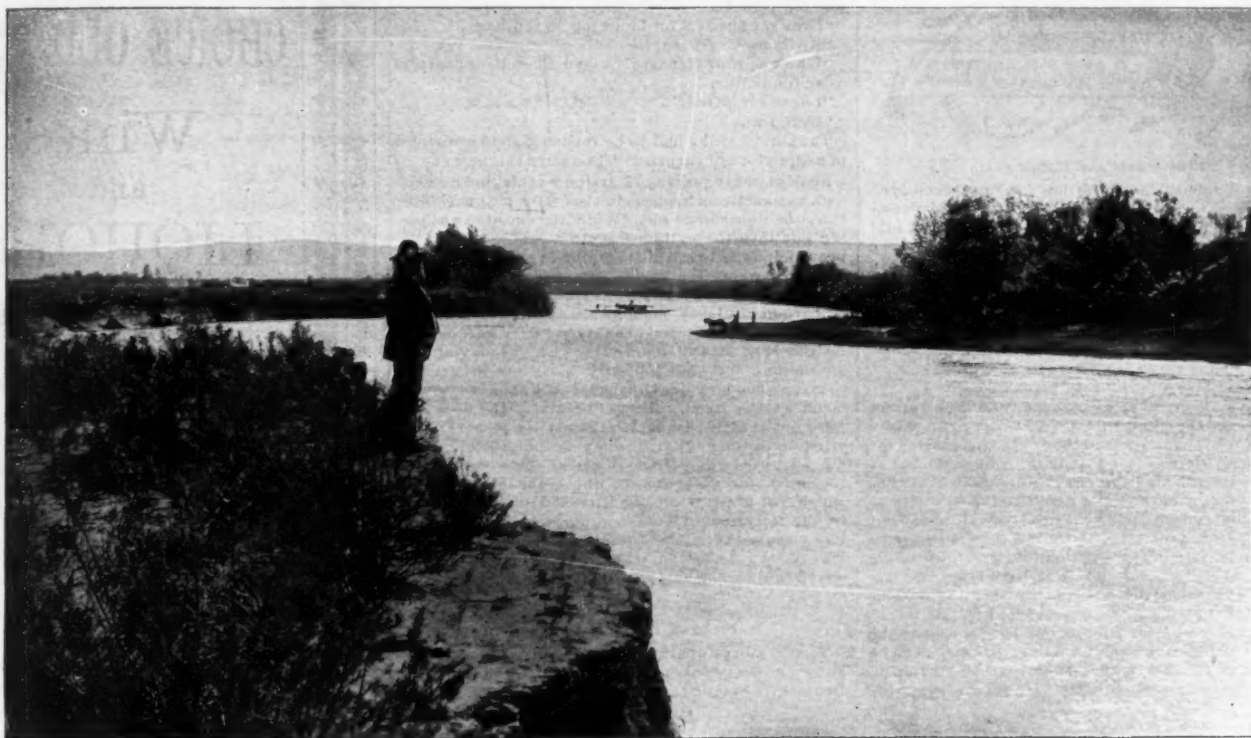


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THE YAKIMA RIVER, FROM WHICH THE WATER FOR THE SUNNYSIDE CANAL IS TAKEN.

# IRRIGATED LANDS for Fruit Growing, Hop Raising and General Farming in the

## "SUNNYSIDE COUNTRY"

### of the fertile and beautiful

## YAKIMA VALLEY in the New State of Washington.

**THE Yakima Investment Co.** has constructed a canal 60 miles long, with a depth of 8 feet, a width at the bottom of 30 feet and a width at the top of the banks of 62½ feet. It covers 80,000 acres of valley land nowhere surpassed for fertility on the globe. The water is taken from the Yakima River and the supply is abundant for all possible demands. The solidity of construction in the dam, headgates and canal insures a regular and permanent supply of water and is a safeguard against breaks and other accidents.

**Climate.**—The summer climate of the Yakima Valley resembles that of the California valleys, in the length of the growing season, the number of sunny days, the absence of late spring frosts and early fall frosts and the immunity from destructive storms. The winters are short and not at all severe.

**Soil.**—The soil of the valley is a rich brown loam and is of phenomenal depth. In places where a vertical surface has been exposed along the brink of the second bench, the depth is over eighty feet, and the soil at the bottom is just as rich as that near the top.

**Productions.**—This is beyond question the best fruit country in the United States for the raising of apples, grapes, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, prunes, berries and melons. It is also a better hop country than the famous hop valleys on Puget Sound, for the reason that the hop louse cannot endure the summer heats and dies before doing any damage to the vines. Old hop yards in the neighborhood of the town of North Yakima have given large and almost uniform yields for ten years. Alfalfa is the forage crop and yields five or six crops a year. Garden vegetables give enormous returns and are profitably grown for the markets of Tacoma and Seattle.

**Special Advantages for Fruit Culture.**—All the lands under the Sunnyside Canal lie within a few miles of stations on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; refrigerator cars are furnished and fresh fruit can be put in good condition into the Sound cities on the west, and Spokane on the east, and can be sold in competition with California fruit in all the mining towns and camps of Montana and Idaho, in the towns of North Dakota, South Dakota and Manitoba and in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior and Chicago. The Washington growers will monopolize these markets as soon as they can supply them, for the reason that Washington fruit is much better flavored than that of California.

**Ten Acres Enough.**—A settler who cultivates well, in fruit, vegetables and alfalfa, ten acres of this wonderfully productive Yakima Valley soil, will have all the land he can attend to and will make a good support for a family. With twenty acres he can make a net income of from two to three thousand dollars a year.

**Farming by Irrigation.**—Irrigation makes the farmer independent of the weather. He applies just the right amount of moisture to his land to secure the largest possible crop returns. No failure of crop is possible. The process is not laborious or expensive. The water is turned on the land two or three times during the growing season.

### TERMS OF SALE:

The lands of The Yakima Investment Company are sold with a perpetual water right guaranteeing an ample supply of water for all crops. Prices range from \$45 to \$65 an acre. One-fifth of the purchase price is payable in cash on the signing of the contract. The second payment is not due for two years. Thus the settler has time to make his improvements and realize on his first crop before being called on for the next installment on his land. The remaining payments run through four years. One good crop will pay for the land. The company prefers to sell to actual settlers only in order that the country may be densely settled and brought under a high state of cultivation as rapidly as possible.

For maps, pamphlets and further particulars, address

**WALTER N. GRANGER, Manager,  
Zillah, Wash.**

**C. H. PRESCOTT, President,  
Tacoma, Wash.**



## TIMES WHEN ALL RULES FAIL.

A New Whatcom lady who has for some time been endeavoring to teach her three-year-old boy the principles of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," seized the lad suddenly, one morning lately, and began a lively application of soap and water. This not suiting the young man, he burst out as follows:

"Here, ma, stop this! I wouldn't do that to you!—I wouldn't wash anybody!"—*Whatcom (Wash.) Blade.*

## KNEW WHAT HE WANTED.

Among a number who came down from Rossland recently, says the *Spokane Spokesman-Review*, was a young Englishman who had been in the mountains for some time. He was just a little rusty on style, but at the same time thought he was strictly up to date. Before leaving, a lady friend asked him if he would be kind enough to step into some dry goods store and get her ten yards of dimity. Of course, the first thing he did after reaching town was to fill up, and for a couple of days he had what would be called a first-class jag. During a moment of semi-consciousness he remembered that he had an errand to perform. He forgot what it was, but after rubbing his head some time he concluded that it was a nightgown. He smiled as he thought of it, and doubted not that he was up on styles. Walking into the White House with an at-

"Why, yes," answered Marston, with somewhat greater interest.

"Ever get fined \$25 for laughing on the stage?"

"By George, yes! Say,——"

"Who was your manager?" asked Russell, as gravely as an inquisitor.

"I have forgotten."

"Well, I was."

The handshaking had to be renewed, amid a variety of expressions of surprise. Then came this story:

Nearly twenty years ago Marston was playing Romeo, and, as sometimes happens in the best-regulated theaters, the lights went out. While the gasoline was being got into the cylinder again a candle was placed near the stage to enable the play to go on. It was in the scene where the apothecary appears in answer to Romeo's summons, and just as Marston had said—

"When but love's shadows are so full of joy,"

two shadows fell athwart the stage. They were caused by the long legs of one Smith, who was playing the apothecary and had stepped to the wings to be ready to go on. The long lines of shade cast by the low candle made a track like a railway line across the floor and were outlined in silhouette against the scenery, towering up to the flies, against which Smith's long body was projected like a fresco in black. This shadow was too much for poor Romeo, who broke into a laugh—which cost him \$25. Manager Russell said that no man in the world could have kept his face straight under like circumstances, for there was not another pair of legs on the American stage so funny as Smith's, or which could make half so ridiculous a shadow.

## THE JOKER JOKED.

A good story is being told at the expense of a well-known professional man of this city, in which Colonel Deutsch is one of the principal figures, says the *Liv-*



## AN ALARMING PROSPECT.

She—"Would you like to hear me sing 'Forever and Forever?'"

He—"I'd like to hear you sing, Miss Dolce, but I'll be danged if I want to sit here forever!"

tempt at looking utterly unconcerned, he stepped up to one of the young ladies and said:

"Shay, I (hic) want a nightgown."

"The gents' department is at the other end of the store," she replied, with a blush.

"Bushay, I want (hic) a lady's nightgown, wishe low neck and short sleeves."

She turned and took down a number of boxes, informing him that such garments did not come in the style indicated. He was persistent, however, saying that he knew low neck and short sleeves was the proper style for any garment a lady might wear. She finally found one where the neck could be turned down. He looked at it a minute and said:

"Shay, give me that (hic) one. I gueshe I can cut the sleeves off."

## LOVE'S SHADOWS CAME HIGH.

Anecdotes of theatrical men sometimes blow in upon us thick and fast. Here is one that is told by the *Seattle Times*. It states that Lawrence Marston of the Lewis "Cleopatra" company, and Manager Russell of Cordray's theater, met in *The Times* office last winter and were introduced. After shaking hands Mr. Russell asked:

"What are you doing?"

"Advance agent for the Lewis 'Cleopatra' company," was the reply.

"What were you before that?"

"Playwright."

"What before that?"

"Actor," was Mr. Marston's reply, with a trifle of impatience in his tone, as though his new acquaintance were over inquisitive.

"Ever play Romeo?" queried Russell.

ington (Mont.) *Post*. The colonel, a few days ago, secured one of those advertising imitation Confederate bills that have flooded the city lately. He folded this bill in such a manner that only one of the figures was exposed to view when the bill was tucked away in his vest pocket. The professional man, who is considerable of a joker himself and, by the way, generally wears glasses, happened to meet the colonel and, spying what he supposed to be a greenback peeping out of his pocket, did not take the trouble to put on his glasses to examine the scintillating piece of currency, but attracted the colonel's attention to some object a short distance away, purloined the bill, and placed it in his own pocket.

Colonel Deutsch, although he acted innocent in the matter, was "dead onto" the professional man's game, and when the latter proposed that they should go and get a cocktail, the colonel readily accepted the invitation. The cocktails were soon made and drunk, and the professional man, with a nonchalant air, reached into his trousers pocket and threw the imitation bill onto the bar. It was very promptly handed back by the courteous mixologist, together with the remark that "that kind of money didn't go." To say that the professional man was surprised, or amazed, would not do justice to his condition. He looked at the bill and then at the colonel; but Mr. Deutsch was not interested in the professional man's troubles and was busily engaged in looking at the pictures on the wall, and wore that stolid expression of extreme ennui that is so impenetrable. He never cracked a smile—that the professional man could discern. The latter paid the score and walked out of the place with a very puzzled expression on his face, as though he were endeavoring to solve some deep mystery. Whether or not he has succeeded in solving it the *Post* can not say.

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## Wines and LIQUORS

direct from the producing districts of the world.

Our cellars are stocked with delicious Wines, Liquors, Brandies, Liqueurs and fine old Whiskies. Can't we transfer some of them to your cellar?

GEO. BENZ & SONS,  
Wholesalers.

Send for Price List.

ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.



**A PLEASED WOMAN.**

I advise you all to have your teeth fixed where you can get a Set for \$5.00; Gold Crowns for \$3.00; Gold Fillings for \$1.50; Gold Alloy Fillings for 75c, and where there is no charge for "Anti Pain" for painless extractions.

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Defective Sight and Hearing are treated PAINLESSLY and SUCCESSFULLY by the NEW METHOD employed by the eminent specialists of the

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Sight Can be Restored. Deafness Can be Cured.

Read these CURES—a few only of hundreds of CURES BROUGHT:

Mrs. DANIEL MULLEN, 53 Summit Ave., St. Paul, was totally blind from cataract.

KATIE FARNUM, 234 Acker Street, St. Paul, had bad cross-eyes.

WM. LAWLER, cousin of Hon. D. W. Lawler, St. Paul, was totally deaf.

WE GUARANTEE to cure Cataract, Cross-Eyes, Pterygium, Ingrowing Lashes, Granulated Lids, Obstructed Tear Ducts, etc. We have a staff of expert specialists in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Skin, Nerves and Blood.

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SOFTENED EYES Dr. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER





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Have recently opened a  
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In connection with their



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Mention this magazine.

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#### KLUZAK & FURMAN,

#### Local Correspondents,

Land Department St. P. & D. R. R.

BEROON, PINE COUNTY, MINN.

#### CHEAP HOMES.

Have large tracts of Wild Lands in sizes to suit purchaser at from \$2 to \$8 per acre, also a large list of Improved Farms at from \$10 to \$15 per acre, in Hubbard County. Farm Loans negotiated, and Taxes paid for non-residents.

Write for information.  
E. C. LINCOLN, HUBBARD, MINNESOTA.

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Lands very rich and convenient to railroad in Western Morrison County.

Agent for St. Paul & Northern Pacific Ry. Lands.

Local Ag't for N. P. & N. Co. Write for information.  
W. J. SULLIVAN,  
SWANVILLE, MORRISON CO., MINN.

#### The Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Offers for sale a large amount of good land in Northern Minnesota adapted for general farming. Some of it is prairie, some is part prairie and part hardwood land, and some is timbered with pine and hardwood. Low prices and easy terms of payment. For maps and information address

W. H. PRIPPS, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

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Removes all Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Liver Moles, and other imperfections. Not covering but removing all blemishes, and permanently restoring the complexion to its original freshness. For sale at Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of 50c. Use  
MALVINA ICHTHYOL SOAP  
25 Cents a Cake. Prof. I. Hubert  
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### NORTH DAKOTA.

#### IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE. ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN.

Also N. P. R. Co.'s cheap Wild Lands, a very choice and cheap list.

Call on me before purchasing.

WM. GLASS, Cooperstown, N. Dak.

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Improved and unimproved, for sale or rent on most favorable terms as to price and time of payment, situated in Central North Dakota.

Address or call on B. S. RUSSELL,  
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STOP off at Devils Lake, N. D., if you want to buy a farm on crop payments on easy terms. NOW is the time to get a cheap farm home in the center of the "World's Bread Basket." Write A. M. POWELL, the Land Rustler of Devils Lake, N. D. He can suit you in location, price and terms. The early spring birds will bring higher prices for farms in Ramsey County.

#### NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET GOOD CHEAP LANDS.

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I have on my books a large list of the finest farms in the State; also 300,000 acres unimproved Barnes Co. land. Correspondence solicited.  
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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to Investments for non-residents.

Call upon or address

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617 Front St. Fargo, N. D.

### All Want to Bolt.

It is fashionable now to bolt. A politician will bolt; so will a door, and bolting cloth is used at the mills. Money, too, has a fashion of bolting, but the people will never bolt from their allegiance to the Saint Paul & Duluth Railroad, which is of too long standing to be easily disturbed. For years and years the people of the Northwest and other sections of the country have regarded the Duluth Short Line as the best and most available route between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, West Superior, Stillwater and other Northwestern points of importance, and every year strengthens their allegiance. The Duluth Short Line trains are modern, handy, swift and smooth, and they make thousands of new friends annually, so that those who want to be in the swim should take this line. Ticket agents will gladly furnish maps, circulars, etc., or they may be had by writing to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

### Told in Vancouver.

There were sitting around the Hotel Vancouver corridor, the other night, a number of commercial travelers and jolly good fellows. One of them from Toronto had just finished a startling story when another, a favorite hailing from Montreal, who prides himself on big orders and small feet and is of a "sandy" complexion, remarked:

"That reminds me of one of Munchausen's yarns."

"Munchausen," answered the Queen City man, "who is he?"

"Why, don't you know about him? He is the most colossal example of mendacity that civilization has produced."

A moment of silence followed.

"Excuse me," said the other, "would you mind telling me what house he travels for?"—*Vancouver (B. C.) World.*

### Bicyclitis.

Bicyclitis is the name of a new disease induced by excessive bicycling. Its symptoms are extreme nervousness and a craze for riding the wheel at all times. The vibration of the wheel does it, and the effects are serious. But no one has anything of the kind from using the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. The comfort of the ride and the freedom from worry cause one to want to ride again and again, but there is no nervousness—only a sense of comfort and enjoyment. This has made the Duluth Short Line very popular with the traveling public, for this line has fast trains equipped up to date, and they run smoothly at hours convenient to the business man as well as the tourist. Always take the Duluth Short Line and be in with the people. Ticket agents will cheerfully furnish maps, circulars, general information, etc., or they may be obtained direct by writing to W. A. Russell, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

### He Felt it Grow.

The mineral land examiners are now in the vicinity of Big Timber and will classify the land there, says the Bozeman (Mont.) Chronicle. Not long ago they were at Columbus. While there, Mr. Pernot desired a shave, owing to a habit he has allowed himself to get into, and after waiting around for an hour, sent a boy to hunt up the barber. The boy returned with the information that the barber was in a poker game.

"Is he winning or losing?" asked Mr. Pernot.

"He's got a big stack of blues and three of a kind," replied the kid.

"Oh, well, don't disturb him then," said Mr. Pernot, who is striving hard to be polite and get in touch with our people.

### The Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Co.

Prior to placing orders for coal, dealers and large consumers will find it to their interest to correspond with the above named company, one of the strongest now doing business at the head of the lakes. It owns one of the largest docks at West Superior, and handles its own production of Youghiogheny coal and the best grades of Hocking and anthracite—prepared especially for this market. All these coals are freshly mined, no old coal being carried over. The anthracite is all under cover. With latest improvements for screening and loading, buyers may depend upon getting clean coal. Address the main office at West Superior, Wis.

### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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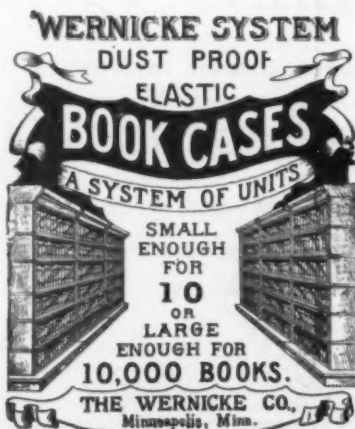
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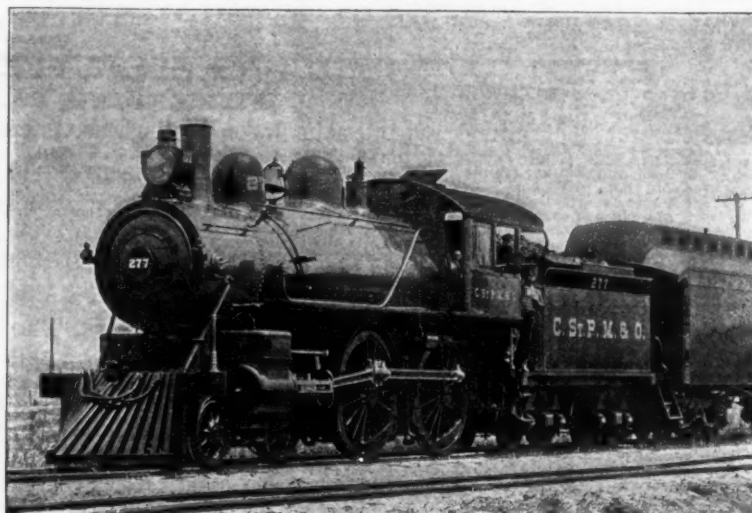
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In Machias, Me., lives Mr. E. F. Gould, who is employed as a candy maker by the firm of Means & Gardner, of that place. Speaking of Mr. Gould, his friend, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, recently said: "I have known him for some years, and until very lately I always heard him complaining about his food distressing him, and feeling more or less badly about all the time. His work naturally keeps him confined a good deal, and he has very little chance for exercise. Lately, having heard less complaint, I thought I would call and see to what he credited his improvement. He said to me," said Mr. Mitchell, "for years I have been troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia. At times would be dizzy and my head very dull, especially after eating. Then would have distress and palpitation, caused by gas in my stomach from food fermenting. The only thing I could find that would give me any relief was soda, and from that I got no lasting benefit, but now I have struck it rich. My employer brought me a package of Ripans Tabules from Boston. They are the one thing that will fix you up all right. I am feeling splendid now, and I recommend them to you and all for stomach trouble."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial, 10c.

### Something New in Car Building.

The long talked-of new Limited trains on "The North-Western Line" C., St. P., M. & O. Ry., to run between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, are now in service.

The press, as well as the people who have inspected these trains, admit that they represent the acme of the car-builders' art. The engine is after the famous 999 pattern, and from end to end the train is vestibuled with broad plate-glass vestibules which completely enclose the platforms and add greatly to the beauty as well as to the comfort of the train.

If you are going East, why not patronize the new "North-Western Limited?" Excursion or other classes of tickets are good on this train, and no extra fares are charged for the superior accommodations.

Tickets, sleeping-car reservations and full information on application to your home agent, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, who will be pleased to forward you pamphlet giving full description of these new trains. There is nothing to equal them in car construction—not even the wonderful trains on exhibition at the World's Fair.

### Information that informs.

If you are going East—or South—and want to know what the trip will cost, when you will reach your destination, and why you should take "The Burlington" to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis and Kansas City, write to W. J. C. Kenyon, G. F. & P. A., St. Paul, Minn., and you will receive by return mail a letter telling JUST EXACTLY what you want to know. Reclining Chair-Cars—seats free; Pullman Compartment and Standard Sleepers; Dining-Cars, serving meals from 25c up—the combination makes comfort sure, and it will SUIT YOU.

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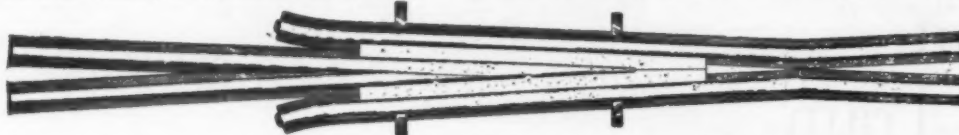
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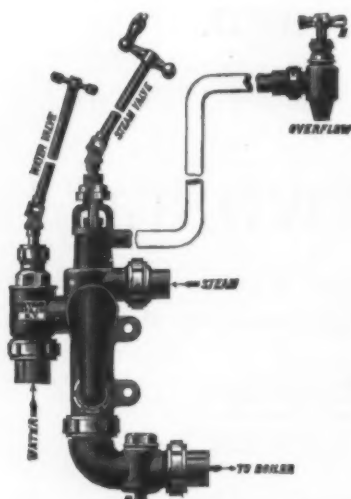
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History of Man—Bawled in infancy and bald in old age.

Accordin' toe de 'bituery notises, de bad an' useless citizens nebbah die.—*Thomas Cat.*

"How is the bicycle trade?"

"Booming; and yet, as paradoxical as it seems, there is considerable falling off in the business."

"I shore does hope," said Uncle Moses, "dat dey will git dis heah new photograph trick so fine by summer dat a man kin tell wedder a melon is ripe."

Mrs. Prey—"Are you a single man, Mr. Fligh?"

Mr. Fligh—"I thought I was, but your husband tells me he saw two of me when he came home last night."

He—"Love is like a game of poker."

She—"How so?"

He—"A young man often wants a hand he can't get."

Little Girl—"Mother told me to come and tell you that she left her liver and kidneys on the counter when she left here, just now, and I've come after 'em."

Landlady (trying to start the conversation)—"Are you fond of the antique, Mr. Slim?"  
New Boarders (suspiciously)—"Um—er—not at table."

"Ah!" remarked the great musician, as he walked the floor with his howling offspring in his arms, "it is much easier to compose a grand opera than a wakeful baby."

A mother was traveling with her little tot of a boy. Awaking in the middle of the night, she asked him if he knew where he was. "Tourse I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer!"

"Come, dear, kiss my cheek and make it up," she said, forgivingly.

"I'll kiss it," he answered, "but I don't think it wants any more making up."

Little Boy—"The preacher says there is no marryin' in Heaven."

Little Girl—"Of course not! There wouldn't be enough men to go 'round."

"I am poor," he said. "It would be many years before I could give my wife a yacht."

"Well," answered the girl of '96, "couldn't you commence with a small smack?"

The Magistrate (sternly)—"You are discharged, prisoner. But let me tell you, I hope never to see you brought before me again."

The Prisoner (pleasantly)—"Thank you! I'll mention what you said to the police."

Samantha—"Ephriam, what's ye a-doing with that ere dictionary?"

Ephriam—"I'm going ter burn it! Every time I look up a word th' durn thing's wrong."

Benevolent Party—"So you fought in the late war?"

Mendicant—"Yes, sir."

Benevolent Party—"Where were you wounded?"

Mendicant—"In my substitute, sir."

Old Party (highly moral)—"Do either of you boys say naughty words?"

Little Jim—"Wel, yer see, I ain't much of a hand at it, but Billy's a dandy. Cuss for the lady, Bill."

"I arise for information," demanded a backwoods member the other day during a discussion on the money question.

"You look like you need it," came a voice from the gallery.

The O'Blatherskite—"Shtop that noise, will ye?"

Phelim—"Shure, O!m makin' no noise at all, at all."

The O'Blatherskite—"Begob, thin, make some! Don't be after standing quietly there a-making yer father out a liar."

Bixby (very near sighted)—"Who's that dumpy fright coming up the road on the wheel?"

Sinecomb—"That's my wife."

Bixby—"No-no. I don't mean that one. I mean the stupendous guy with the bologna bloomers."

Sinecomb—"That's your wife."

Tom—"So you've been married a year! Now, say, Gus, does your wife greet you as warmly as she did at first?"

Gus—"Warmly? She fires up every time I open my mouth."

Said a bicycle boy, "Now, then, I will ride like the racing men!"  
But he got into trouble,  
For he bent himself double,  
And couldn't bend back again.

Guest—"Ah! then you are a musician. What instrument do you play?"

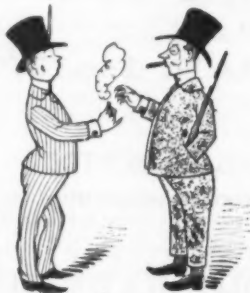
Musician—"The first fiddle."

His Wife (emphatically)—"But only in the orchestra!"

Employer—"Mr. Smith, why are you not at the office? It is past 10 o'clock."

Smith—"An attack of vertigo, sir."

Employer—"Well, you keep on, and I tell you you haven't vertigo to get the jimjams."



Courteous was he, "strictly in it,"  
When his friend asked for a light;  
But in less than half a minute  
Both were spoiling for a fight.

"If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years, I cannot be the same woman that you married," said a wife to her husband.

"I've been suspecting that for some time," he replied, with a chuckle.

"Ikey," said careful Mrs. Cohenstein, shortly after they were married, "I dell you vat I vandt you to do. I vandt you to give me a helluf a dollar efery dime you giss me."

"Repegga," replied Ikey, after some consideration, "so hellup me gracious! I vill, if you give me a half a dollar efery dime I dondt. Aindt it?"

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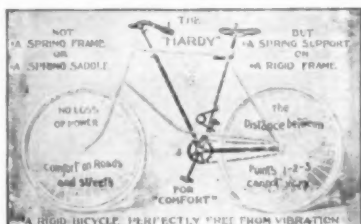
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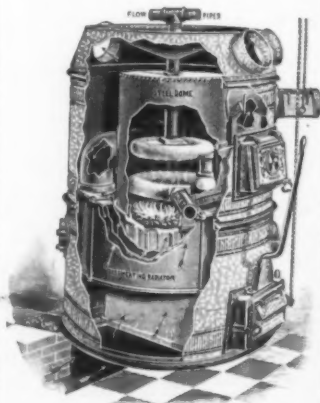
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